

# Donconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 521.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1855.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 6d.  
STAMPED ... 8d.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—UNCEASING NOVELTIES.**—RE-ENGAGEMENT of GEORGE BOCKLAND, Esq.—ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF DISSOLVING VIEWS, by CLARE, illustrating the Fashion of LADIES' HEAD DRESSES, from the time of the Conqueror to that of our Gracious Queen, with a Dissertation thereon by Dr. TREVETHAM SPICES. The Unique ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTION, arranged in a New Room. DUNSCOE'S curious Photographs of the BLOOD GLOBULES; also, Views of PARIS and THAMES WATER, in the MICROSCOPE. LECTURE on the Large Bar of ALUMINIUM, and the ART of POTTERY, by J. H. PEPPEY, Esq. HINE'S NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, with effects, of the ATTACK on the MALAKHOFF, and FALL of SEBASTOPOL; concluding with the FIREWORKS at VERSAILLES, &c., &c. Admission to the whole, 1s.; except to the Ornithological Collection, which will be 6d. extra.

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Apply, stating age, salary, &c., to A. Comford, Maidstone.

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**TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,** a JUNIOR HAND; one who has had two or three years' experience in the trade would be preferred. A moderate Premium given.

Apply to E. Stiles, Ongar, Essex.

**TO MILLERS.—A steady, active YOUNG MAN,** of business habits, seeks an ENGAGEMENT as ASSISTANT in a WATER CORN MILL. He can have unexceptionable references.

Apply, W. H., Coln St. Dennis Mill, Northleach, Gloucestershire.

**TO BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN** of highly respectable connexions offers his SERVICES as SECRETARY or ASSISTANT SECRETARY and COLLECTOR to a Charitable Institution. The remuneration a secondary object. Security will be given.

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**COMPANIONSHIP.—An intelligent YOUNG LADY** is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT with a Christian Lady of Dissenting principles.

Address to Y. Z., care of the Rev. T. Dodd, Worcester.

**A BAPTIST MINISTER, of CALVINISTIC PRINCIPLES,** is desirous to find a FIELD for STATED LABOUR. Usefulness and not emolument is the object desired.

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**A CONGREGATION, in a small Country town,** is in WANT of a MINISTER of unsectarian spirit and freedom of thought.

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**FOR SALE, FIVE HOUSES** in CHARLES-STREET and BATH-STREET, COMMERCIAL-ROAD, PECKHAM. Held for a term of which sixty years remain unexpired.—Particulars may be had of Mr. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street London.

**FOR INVESTMENT or OCCUPATION,** a compact LEASEHOLD HOUSE, containing Six Rooms, situate No. 7, WINCHESTER-PLACE, SUMMER-STREET, COMMERCIAL-ROAD, PECKHAM.—Particulars may be had of Mr. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street, London.

**NEW CROSS.—TO BE SOLD.—FOR INVESTMENT or OCCUPATION, FIVE HOUSES,** each containing Six Rooms, fitted with every convenience, and recently finished in a superior manner. The Gardens are large, and the situation particularly healthy and pleasant.

For particulars apply to Mr. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street; or on the premises, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 14, South-terrace, Hatcham-park, two minutes' walk from the New-cross Station, on the Croydon Railway.

**A GENTLEMAN** having some leisure, and who can furnish the highest references, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as SECRETARY, AMANUENSIS, or CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, in a Public Institution, Religious Society, or Mercantile house.

Address, A. B., Baptist Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street.

**APARTMENTS.—A GENTLEMAN** of a quiet and regular habits can be ACCOMMODATED with FURNISHED APARTMENTS and excellent attendance, in the house of a respectable family; or Two Gentlemen using the same sitting-room could be received. Terms for one, 10s. 6d. per week, for two, 14s.

Apply at 37, Hanover-street, Noel-street, Islington.

**A LADY** is desirous to BOARD in a FAMILY, and to STUDY MUSIC and FRENCH. A Dissenting Minister's Family would be preferred.

Address, with full particulars, to A. Q., Mrs. Williams, Stationer, Moorgate-street, City.

**PARTIAL BOARD** is offered to a GENTLEMAN requiring a quiet and respectable home, in a pleasant and salubrious locality. Respectable references will be required and given.

Apply to H. S., 5, Acacia-place, St. John's-wood.

**BOARD, &c.—A LADY, or TWO SISTERS** occupying the same bedroom, can be received into a small quiet family, residing in a pleasant and healthy situation about five miles from London, in the immediate vicinity of Dissenting places of worship, and contiguous to a railway station. Omnibuses pass the door to the City every half hour. Terms moderate.

Alpha, Mr. French, Norton Folgate.

**EDUCATION.—TO LADIES.—A Lady** duly qualified may hear of a GOOD OPENING for a SELECT SCHOOL, a considerable number of highly respectable young ladies may be secured at once. The locality is first-rate, about eighteen miles from London. A good house, arranged for a Ladies' School, can be secured at Christmas.

For full particulars, apply by letter, to X. Y. Z., 1, Queen's-terrace, Queen's-road, Haverstock-hill, London.

**TESTIMONIAL** to the Rev. J. A. JAMES, of BIRMINGHAM.

ELKINGTON and Co., Manufacturers of the above, beg respectfully to inform the friends of this much-esteemed Minister, that they have received his kind permission to have the TESTIMONIAL on VIEW for a FEW DAYS, at 45, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, where they will be happy to exhibit it to those ladies and gentlemen who may favour them with a visit.

Oct. 19, 1855.

**CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES.**

A SOIREE of the Members of the UNION, with Ministers, Delegates, Deacons, both of town and country, Contributors to the Fund, and Ladies whom they may introduce, will be held at the MILTON CLUB, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at Six o'clock.

Admission, by Tickets only, One Shilling each; to be had at the Congregational Library, the Vestry of Poultry Chapel during the meetings, and of the Secretaries.

**MILTON CLUB**

THE CLUB is now OPEN, and the BED-ROOMS are READY, for the use of Members. In reply to applications, the Committee beg to state that Fire-proof Vaults, for the custody of Chapel and other Trust-deeds, have been constructed; and the Secretary is now prepared to receive Deposits of such Deeds. Members can, upon application, secure Private Boxes for the Deposit of their Papers, &c. Private Rooms for Committees can also be engaged.

By order, JOHN BENNETT, Secretary.

Milton Club, 14, Ludgate-hill.

**SURREY MISSION.**

THE AUTUMNAL MEETING of this Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at the INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, WANDSWORTH.

Morning Service at Eleven—the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, of New Park-street, to preach; and a PUBLIC MEETING in the Evening.

ROBERT ASHTON, } Secretaries.  
J. M. SOULE, }

**CALEDONIAN-ROAD CHAPEL.**—On SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, the Rev. E. DAVIES will deliver the Fourth Lecture of the Course on Scripture and Geology. Subject—"THE PROBABLE FUTURE OF OUR GLOBE."

**ANERLEY CHAPEL BUILDING FUND.** CRYSTAL PALACE DISTRICT.

Total present outlay intended, 800l.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS ON THIS BEHALF ARE DUE AS FOLLOWS:—

London Congregational Chapel Building Society £200 0 0

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*Rev. T. C. Hine,			Mr. T. T. Curwin	1	0
Sydenham	30	0	Mr. Smart	1	0
*Mr. W. R. Baker,			Mr. J. Watson	1	0
Anerley	10	0	Mr. G. Collier	1	0
Mr. James Hine	10	0	Mr. Sears	1	0
Mrs. Jennings	10	0	Mr. A. Wilkins	1	0
Mr. Seth Smith	10	0	Mr. J. T. Baker	1	0
Mr. J. R. Mills	10	0	Mr. Berry	1	0
Mr. Joshua Wilson	5	0	*Mr. D. Pratt, "Pa-		
Mr. Hopcraft	5	0	triot" Office	1	0
Mr. J. Finch	5	0	Rev. Joseph Fox	1	0
Mr. Smith	5	0	Sir C. E. Kerdley,		
*Mr. Base, Anerley	5	0	Bart.	1	0
*Mr. J. C. Hallis,			Mr. Jackson	1	0
Forest-hill	5	0	Mr. Johnston	1	0
*Mr. Stainburn, 17,			The Mayor of Ply-		
Graham-street	5	0	mouth	1	0
Mr. Alexander	5	0	Mr. J. S. Allen	1	0
Mr. James Franks	5	0	Miss Grove	1	0
Mr. Holt	5	0	Mr. Wontner	1	0
Per Mr. T. Green	3	0	Miss Wontner	1	0
Mr. Henry Rutt	2	0	Mr. J. S. Bligh	1	0
Mr. N. I. Powell	2	0	Mr. Thorp	1	0
Mr. Wright	2	0	Mr. Watkins	1	0
Mr. W. E. Franks	2	0	Mr. Dryland	1	0
Messrs. Peat and Son	2	0	Mr. James Taylor	1	0
Mr. Thos. Gurney	2	0	Mr. T. Carré	1	0
Mr. T. Archer	2	0	Smaller sums	2	0
Miss Rutt	1	0			

\* By whom further donations will be thankfully received.

**WATER CURE.—LEICESTER HYDRO-PATHIC ESTABLISHMENT** for the CURE of RECENT and LONG-STANDING DISEASES, presents an advantageous opportunity for invalids. It was built expressly for the purpose, and no cost has been spared to render it suitable and commodious. There is a Resident Medical Director, and Consulting Physician.

Address, R. Gutteridge, Esq., Leicester.

**PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH,** conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (of University College, London), M.R.A.S., &c., &c., assisted by well-qualified and experienced Masters.

The Course of Studies pursued at this Establishment is suitable as preparatory either for a College Course, or for Professional or Commercial Life.

The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient distance for sea-bathing.

Terms, from 35 to 45 guineas per annum.

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**COMMERCIAL, FAMILY, and PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, 8 and 9, QUEEN-STREET PLACE, QUEEN-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.**

Mr and Mrs. HOFLESH beg respectfully to introduce their Establishment to the notice of Ladies and Gentlemen visiting London, especially those who prefer the arrangements of a Religious Family.

They take this opportunity of stating that, having secured the adjoining house, they are now able to accommodate a larger number of visitors.

The situation is one of the most quiet, open, and pleasant in the City, and, at the same time, central for business. The house is commodious, the accommodation good.

Every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Visitors.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

**LONDON ASSURANCE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.**

Shares, 40l. each, or 6s. per month.

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POPE'S GROVE, TWICKENHAM, MIDDLESEX.—This beautiful Freehold Property will shortly be allotted amongst the Members: it has upwards of a quarter of a mile of frontage, has a private entrance to the River Thames, and is situated in the midst of an extremely healthy district. The plots can be sold for at once, or by instalments, extending over a number of years. Twenty-two Trains run to and from Twickenham daily from Waterloo Station.

London, Oct. 8, 1855.



**WATERLOO LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, 400,000*l*. Head Office, 355, Strand, London. Branch Offices in most of the important towns in England.

This Office offers the benefit of mutual assurance without its liability, and will be found highly eligible for every description of Life Assurance.

All policies indisputable.  
Rates of premium moderate.  
Assurances granted against casualties, from whatever cause arising.

Annuities granted.  
Family endowments.  
Loans granted on first-class personal or other security in connection with Life Assurance.  
Eighty-five per cent. of the profits divided amongst the assured every five years.

Forms of proposal and every information on application to the Manager.

By order,  
T. G. WILLIAMS, Jun., Manager.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.**

The PROFITS are divided among the Members, and may be received in cash, employed in reduction of Premiums, or added to the Policy. At the First Division, in 1852, a Cash Bonus of 25*l* per cent. on the Premiums paid was declared. In 1855, a Cash Bonus of 27*l* per cent. on the Premiums paid was declared. The effect of these two divisions, applied as Reversionary Bonus, will be seen in the following

EXAMPLES OF THE REVERSIONARY BONUS ADDED TO POLICIES OF 1,000*l*.

Age when Assured.	First Bonus, 1852. 5 Years.	Second Bonus, 1855. 8 Years.	Amount Payable at Death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30	49 11 0	48 11 3	1,090 2 3
35	54 11 6	45 0 7	1,099 12 1
40	61 16 10	50 18 3	1,118 18 1
45	72 16 4	61 1 5	1,134 17 9
50	99 16 8	82 8 3	1,182 1 11

All Policies effected during the year 1855 will be entitled to share in the Next Division of Profits.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

**FIRE COMPANY.**

Guarantee Fund, 300,000*l*. Pure Mutuality. Policy-holders not liable for losses. Entire profits divided triennially. Twelve and a half per cent. per annum has been returned at each triennial division on the entire Premiums paid.

FRANCIS CLOWES, Secretary.

**MONEY LENT ON PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, LIFE POLICIES, &c.**—Sums from 10*l* to 300*l* advanced two or three days after application, for Two Years, One Year, or Six Months, repayable any day in the week, by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments; and Good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY. Private Office, 69, Goswell-road, London.—Open daily from nine till six, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity. Forms of Application and Prospectus Gratis.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

**PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY,**

(Established under 6 and 7 William IV., c. xxxii.)

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**SURVEYORS.**

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SECRETARY—Mr. JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER.

**PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.**

SHARES ISSUED—10,738.  
AMOUNT ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE—110,989*l*. 10*s*. 9*d*.  
Shares are issued from 10*l* and upwards, payable either in one sum or by periodical instalments.

The Profits are divided yearly. At the last division the Bonus declared was, with the interest, equal to 6*l* per cent.  
Moneys invested can be withdrawn with interest at any time.  
Deposits received daily at a liberal interest.  
Money advanced on houses and lands, repayable by monthly or quarterly instalments.

The legal charges are paid for by the Society.  
Mortgagors can redeem their property, or the period of repayment can be shortened or extended.  
Money advanced for building houses on land purchased of the Society at 5 per cent. interest.

\* Shares may be taken, Prospectuses had, and information obtained at the Office of the Society, between the hours of Nine and Five, and on Wednesdays from Nine to Eight. The Rules are 3*d*. each, and will be forwarded, with Prospectus, and copy of the last Annual Report, on receipt of Four postage stamps.  
JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

Agents wanted where none are appointed.

**FRENCH MERINOS.**—Why are French Merinos higher than English? Because they pass through so many hands. The London draper buys them of the wholesale City houses; they, in their turn, of the Paris houses; they, again, of the manufacturers; each has his profit—the public pay the four. C. DUCHESNE has TAKEN the PREMISES of the FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY for the winter season, and will supply the public direct with FRENCH MERINOS at the same price as English. His colours are of the loveliest hue; two perfectly new shades this season. Patterns free.—16, OXFORD-STREET.

**THE SAINT MARY ISLINGTON PAROCHIAL CEMETERY.**

provided by THE BURIAL BOARD, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, situate at FINCHLEY, on the GREAT NORTHERN ROAD, within two and a quarter miles of the boundary of the parish, contains thirty acres of ground, ten of which have been specially set apart for Nonconformists, and upon which a neat Chapel and Gardener's Lodge have been erected.

Care was taken on purchasing the ground to ensure a dry loamy soil. The Cemetery is easy of access, very picturesque, well drained, and tastefully planted.

The fees in the Nonconformist ground are—

INTERMENTS OF PARISHIONERS.	£ s. d.
First-class (adults)	1 11 6
Second-class	1 0 0
Third-class	0 12 0
INTERMENTS FOR NON-PARISHIONERS.	£ s. d.
First-class (adults)	2 2 0
Second-class	1 5 0
Third-class	0 15 0

Ground for a Single Private Grave, 6ft. 6in. by 2ft. 6in. in the clear of Brickwork, and 7ft. deep, with the right of placing a Flat or Head-stone } 2 2 0  
For a Double Private Grave, 6ft. 6in. by 4ft. in the clear, and 9ft. deep } 4 4 0  
For a Private Grave, 6ft. 6in. by 6ft. 6in., and 9ft. deep } 8 8 0  
For a Private Grave, 6ft. 6in. by 9ft., and 9ft. deep } 12 12 0

An extra charge for Step Entrance.

Fees to be paid to

JOHN LAYTON, Clerk,

Burial Board Office, Upper-street, Islington.

October 19, 1855.

**NECROPOLIS.—WOKING CEMETERY.**

Many members of the aristocracy have now been buried at Woking. 1,700 funerals have taken place since the opening—ten months ago. The Directors, therefore, feel, that notwithstanding the opposition of many persons interested in the abuses of the old system, they have been completely successful in establishing a cemetery for the metropolis far from any populous district, where the usual charges are reduced one-half.

**NECROPOLIS.—WOKING CEMETERY.**

The Company act as undertakers. They perform the whole funeral. First-class funeral, in all its completeness, from the house to the Cemetery, and back to Waterloo Station, including every possible charge, even the statutory work:—

First Class. Second Class. Third Class. Fourth Class.  
21*l*. 0*s*. 0*d*. 18*l*. 0*s*. 0*d*. 14*l*. 0*s*. 0*d*. 11*l*. 0*s*. 0*d*.

And complete funerals, without statutory work—

Fifth Class, 4*l*. Sixth Class, 3*l*. 5*s*.

Funerals can be ordered, either personally or by post, from this tariff, by applying to the Secretary, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand; or either of the following agents: Mr. Hook, 12, St. Alban's-terrace, Kennington-road, Lambeth; Mr. Hutton, 20, Newcastle-street, St. Clement's Dances; Mr. Johnson, 4, Rodney-street, Pentonville; Messrs. Hall and Martin, 6, Chapel-street west, Mayfair; Mr. Vincent, Royal Oak-terrace, and Queen's-road, Bayswater; Mr. J. Ready, 19, Church-row, Newington-butts; Mr. Lee, 28, Clapham-road-place; Mr. Clark, 160, Cambridge-street, Finsbury; Mr. Wilcher, 24, Duke-street, London-bridge; or to the Superintendent, Necropolis Station, Westminster-road, either of whom will, if required, wait upon the parties, and undertake the whole arrangements.

It may be most confidently asserted that the same style of funerals cannot be obtained elsewhere in London for double the amount.

**NECROPOLIS.—WOKING CEMETERY.**

—The most beautiful and the largest in the world. All others are in populous districts, and therefore liable soon to be closed. This must endure for ages.

The Public are advised not to spend large sums in vaults in cemeteries surrounded by population, which must be closed at no distant period; many having private graves, which, from this cause, they are unable to use, and are now removing their family vaults to Woking.

More than 10,000*l*. have been spent in ornament alone. Four hundred acres of land, in a position singularly quiet and retired, have been enclosed. Persons may find their last resting-place (never to be disturbed) among trees and flowers in a scene of unrivalled beauty, surrounded by an amphitheatre of distant hills.

The Funeral Train leaves the Station at the Westminster-road (where private apartments are provided) daily, Sundays included, at 11.30, and returns at 2.30.

The Public are invited to inspect the Westminster Station. A short branch line enables the trains to approach the chapels.

By order,

RICHARD CHURCHILL, Secretary.

**CLERGYMEN about to FURNISH should**

immediately apply for our Pamphlet, of which the New Edition, at greatly reduced prices, containing 147 beautifully executed Drawings, is just published, and will be sent on receipt of six stamps to cover postage. Intending purchasers will at once observe the manifest advantage of selecting all their requirements from our immense Stock of Home-manufactured solid CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, FLOOR-CLOTHS, and purified BEDDING. This novel and most valuable Pamphlet shows the cost of every item, also the cost of separate rooms, as well as the entire cost of furnishing every description of house, such as—

A four-roomed cottage, with every necessary, for	£ s. d.
A six-roomed ditto, with every comfort, for	24 13 0
An eight-roomed house, in a superior manner, for	76 3 0
A twelve-roomed ditto, completely and elegantly, for	138 2 0
With every article admirably illustrated.	356 10 0

Special estimates and designs will be furnished in any part of the Kingdom, free of charge, whenever required.

Every article warranted to be of the sound material and best workmanship, and all Orders are delivered carriage free, regardless of distance.

GOBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London.—Established 1803.

**STRATTON'S ORIGINAL HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA**

is universally admitted to be the best and most wholesome of all drinks. Its smooth, mild, and creamy flavour renders it deliciously agreeable to the palate, and is particularly strengthening to children, the aged, and the infirm. It is an essential article of diet, and easy of digestion; it will not offend the most delicate stomach, nor create acid or bile. It is prepared by us from twenty years' practical experience, under the homoeopathic direction, and by means of a powerful steam-engine, we are enabled to produce an impalpable fineness of quality. The rapid increase of the sale of this unique preparation, proves that it requires only to be more known to be properly appreciated as a nourishing beverage. Each packet bears the signature of J. W. Stratton and Co., who are acknowledged to be the most extensive manufacturers of the Homoeopathic Cocoa in the Kingdom. It may be taken with benefit by even the most bilious, as the essence, or the oil of the Cocoa Nut, are so carefully incorporated with the flower of sage and arrowroot, that it may justly be called the best of all drinks.

This article has not escaped spurious imitation, which may easily be detected; if pure, it will be the colour of chocolate, and in small globules. Price 1*s*. 4*d*. per lb., in quarter, half, and pound boxes.

A good digestion is the greatest boon the human frame is heir to; it is the foundation of health, and all who would possess it should regularly use Stratton's Homoeopathic Cocoa. Sold by Grocers and Chemists in nearly every town in the Kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA STEAM-MILLS, LAMBETH, LONDON.

**COOPER'S TOOLS and CARPENTER'S**

TOOLS, of first-rate quality only. Sold by S. and J. S. BLIGH, facing Whitechapel Church, London.

**PHOTOGRAPHY.**—A complete Apparatus

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# THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 521.]

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## Eccliaistical Affairs.

### MISCHIEVOUS MEANWELLS.

THIS is a well-known tribe of the *genus* man. Their peculiar characteristics are familiar to us all. Their intentions are always good—their acts are, for the most part, unfortunate. Whose path has not been occasionally crossed by one of them? who has not smarted in consequence? The kindness of these people is a calamity—they are counterparts of Balaam—they open their mouths to bless, and they curse altogether. In the family, their virtues are sure to bring misfortune. Is the lamp blown to atoms, the parlour curtains set in a blaze, and two or three lives endangered?—it is because some young meanwell thought to astonish and gratify the domestic circle by his superior management of camphine. Is your old friend at No. 23 unexpectedly lost to you for ever, just at a moment, too, when his friendship might have served you? It is all owing to the folly of some born blunderer of this tribe, who, intending your advantage, has laid you open to odious suspicions. In the world, the same unhappy association of qualities produces the same sort of mischief. The meanwells are ever rushing forward to undertake what needs perhaps to be done, but what they can only make a mess of. Guileless mar-plots, they are always busy where they are not wanted, and when most desirous of laying the world under obligation, are most certain of inflicting on it serious annoyance.

There is an ecclesiastical variety of this tribe. They are, almost to a man, clerics of High Church principles. They may be distinguished at a glance by their dress—which is a mean between that of a Roman Catholic priest and a haberdasher's assistant. Their expression of countenance, too, partakes of the gloom of the first, gently relieved by the supercilious smirk of the last. Self-esteem is the foundation of their character—or rather, the grand moving power of their whole being; it is combined with excessive conscientiousness, and is regulated in its action by a mind whose perceptive power is singularly obtuse, and whose range of information is wonderfully inappropriate. Their business is with human life in all its most prominent and sharply defined phases—and they qualify themselves for discharging it by cramming themselves with any rubbish that ecclesiastics may have embalmed in the dead languages, and by preserving with scrupulous care a puerile ignorance of society and man. Their strange predilections spring out of their curious idiosyncracies. They are attracted towards practices or principles in proportion as they exalt the priestly order, as they are old and obsolete, and as they are in antagonism with modern sympathies. Their High Church principles, translated into common language, mean God's blessing given to men exclusively on *their* recommendation. Their enormous self-esteem enables them to believe that they alone are the chosen channels of Divine mercy—that what they bless He blesses—what they leave unblessed is left also to His uncovenanted compassion. Having imbued themselves to the core with this comfortable sense of their importance to society, they conscientiously set about giving the world the full benefit of

their intervention. They have no discretion. Carnal wisdom they eschew. Of all knowledge of the world they are amusingly innocent—and hence, whilst, with a most religious intent, they meddle with almost everything, they are perpetually meddling either in the wrong time, or the wrong place, or the wrong manner. They are the most single-minded plagues of the Church establishment.

The mention of St. Barnabas, of Frome, of Hemel Hempstead, and of Watford, will instantly recal to the minds of our readers entertaining specimens of this clerical variety of the mischievous meanwells. We have this day to submit to their notice a nonpareil of this species. The curate of Greywell, a Hampshire village, deserves that distinction. Visiting lately one of his parishioners, a sick woman, he ascertained, on inquiry, that about two years since she had been married to the man of her choice by a Dissenting minister. The self-esteem of the order suggested to him very naturally, that God could not recognise and bless a marriage at which one of his "chosen vessels" had not officiated, and that the poor woman's illness was sent to punish her for supposing that wedlock could be entered into without the ceremonial sanction of an Anglican priest. Having adopted this modest and highly-rational conclusion, and fathered upon the Almighty the puerilities of his sectarian self-complacency, like a good Samaritan, he proceeded to repair the mischief which ignorance of God's law had brought upon the married couple. With a conscientiousness which does him honour, he urged his misguided parishioners to put themselves right with Heaven, in utter contempt of the laws of the land, by being married over again by himself; and, in true compassion, and yearning to impart those blessings to them which an "authorised priest" only can convey, he gave them the wherewithal to buy a new ring, to discharge ecclesiastical fees, to pay for a peal from consecrated bells, and to remunerate the bridegroom for his sacrifice of a day's labour. Having thus benevolently bribed them to ask for his official blessing, he published the banns three successive Sundays in the woman's maiden name, and, for aught we know, has by this time completed his well-meant foolery, by remarrying the unhappy couple.

Now, we have not the least doubt that this young sprig of Oxford divinity meant well, and acted according to the light that is in him—the light kindled, as we have already intimated, by the fusion together of the two elements of intense self-esteem, and extreme conscientiousness. Nevertheless, his honest desire to bless is likely enough to eventuate, through his innocent ignorance of the ways of the world, in trouble to himself, to the couple whom he wished to benefit, and to the Church of which he is a member. We have no hope of reaching his common sense by any remarks of ours, for the simple reason that, whatever he may once have possessed of that useful quality, must have been rubbed away by his collegiate training. But we would put it to those who take a rational interest in the Church of England, whether these sacerdotal fantasies are likely to serve that institution.

We are not much concerned about the gross insult offered by these ecclesiastical freaks to Dissenters. The young fanatics who are guilty of them are scarcely worth castigation on this account. And, it is to be remembered, they do vastly more harm to the Establishment than to Nonconformity. But we deem ourselves authorised to demand by what right it is that clergymen of a national Church acknowledging but two sacraments, presume to add to them two more—namely, marriage and burial? Where is the power of the episcopal bench, that these clerical subordinates are allowed to infuse their individual dogmas into the ecclesiastical system they have solemnly engaged to maintain? How is it that, contrary to the articles of the State Church, clerical fledglings are permitted to treat as essentially ecclesiastical a contract which the law declares to be essentially civil?

Who or what constitutes the protection of these smooth-faced upstarts, that they are to take upon

them, in the name of that Church which owes her support and ascendancy to the State, to brand an Act of Parliament, relating to a civil matter, as irreligious, to treat it as null and void, to cast contempt upon the acts of a State official done under that authority, and to libel myriads of virtuous citizens as living in concubinage, although they have entered into the wedded state in exact conformity with all the requirements of law? We deem it more than questionable whether this young Tractarian, has not committed a grave civil offence, in celebrating a marriage which is null and void. We suspect that in publishing the banns of marriage between two persons, one of whose legal names he has knowingly and wilfully falsified, he has rendered himself amenable to heavy penalties. Nay, we are not sure that he has not involved the re-married couple in the same liability to punishment as himself. It is in no sectarian spirit that we call upon her Majesty's Attorney-General to vindicate the authority of that law of which he is the official guardian, from clerical outrage. If authenticated ministers of the State Church, under any pretence, can put up fictitious names and descriptions of parties in the publication of the banns of marriage, what should hinder the laity from copying their bad example? One of two things the public is clearly entitled to demand—either that these mischievous meanwells leave the State Church, whose influence they choose to pervert—or that they may be made to endure the penalties of law "without benefit of clergy."

### RE-MARRIAGE BY A TRACTARIAN CLERGYMAN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your Paper, to appeal to the judgment of the Dissenting public on the following extraordinary case?—one which affects the best interests of society, which aims at Dissent a gross and deliberate insult, and one which, if permitted, will be frequently repeated.

On the 5th June, 1854, I performed the marriage rite for two persons in this neighbourhood, who were solemnly united in strict accordance with the provisions of the Marriage Act. A few days ago, however, I was informed these parties were about to be re-married in the church at Greywell, an adjacent village. On visiting their house, I found the report correct, and secured the following authentic information in the presence of a witness: The curate paid the woman a visit in her illness, asserted the impropriety of her marriage in a Dissenting chapel, and endeavoured to persuade her, when on a sick bed, to be re-married by himself. To this unexpected proposal there was a slight demur, as she properly thought it would imply, that she had been living with her partner in an unmarried state. The curate, however, denied this, overcame her scruples, and kindly backed his argument by offering to meet all the expenses that might be incurred. The husband was sent for, after returning from his week's work, and similarly influenced. The promise was fulfilled by a presentation of 5s. to cover the man's lost labour on the wedding-day, 10s. 6d. to buy a ring, 7s. 6d. for the fees, and 5s. to pay for ringing the church-bells. Their banns have been published three Sundays, in the woman's maiden name, and the ceremony is to come off next Saturday. The reasons assigned to me by the reverend gentleman for this unusual course, are, that the wife has been very unwell since her marriage by me! This is a serious objection to Dissenting marriages certainly! I don't see why the husband, the registrar, and the minister should have escaped the punishment, as all are implicated in the transaction. May the "sacramental grace" of the coming ceremony prove an effectual antidote! Why may not the marriage rite have a mystic efficacy, like the baptismal—the one to restore the body, as the other rectifies the soul? He contends also, that marriage is purely a religious rite, beyond the province of law, and which we, the unauthorised, cannot perform.

Now, Sir, I beg to say, that this Tractarian assumption demands serious attention, as being erroneous in principle and mischievous in tendency.

It is directly opposed to the spirit of civil and religious liberty; for it would deprive a large portion of



society, known to be the majority,—loyal, patriotic, and powerful,—of a right sanctioned by law, as well as by the liberal spirit of the age.

It disparages law; for, in effect, it reduces the power of the registrar to a nullity, and rests it in the priest, Anglican or Catholic. It is a bad sign for an Establishment, when the very priests in the pay of the State are the first to set the example of treating her laws with indifference.

It is seriously detrimental to the marriage bond; for if it be only a religious rite, and not a legal covenant, it would cease to be binding upon a large portion of the people; and unbelievers could not marry, except by compromising their consciences.

It invests a certain class of men with a prerogative superior to legal authority, and dangerous to the peace of domestic and social life.

Such proceedings can only tend to disturb the harmony of society, to awaken the bitterest party feelings, in a crisis, too, when the country demands an united population for the preservation of our common interests. I hope this priestly assumption may arouse a general and resolute resistance; and that Dissenters will show them, that they will not allow their dear-bought rights to be wrested from them by inexperienced striplings, whose qualification for office often seems to be only lofty assumptions, based upon the absurd dogma of Apostolical Succession. Let these gentlemen understand, that they are not attacking isolated individuals unsustained, but a compact system, an entrenched camp, which shall not be assailed with impunity.

I remain, dear Sir, your constant reader,

J. GWYNNE HUGHES.

Odiham, Hants, Oct. 15, 1855.

In reference to the above, the following case and opinion of counsel has been forwarded to us for publication. We recommend it to the serious attention of the egregious clergyman who insists upon marrying a man to his own wife:—

#### CASE.

On the 5th June, 1854, Francis Freeman and Sarah Ann Rogers were duly married under the provisions of 6 and 7 Wm. 4, c. 85, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Independents in Odiham Chapel, Hants, a chapel properly registered for marriages under the statutes. See certificate of marriage annexed.

The curate of the parish, although informed of the fact of such marriage, and aware of the parties having since the marriage been living together as man and wife, has lately advised them to be remarried according to the rites of the Established Church, and he or the other curate of the parish, has on the three last Sundays, published banns of marriage between the parties in the parish church of Grewell, the parish in which the parties now live.

In such banns the woman is named Sarah Ann Rogers, which was her maiden name. And it is understood that the curate is about to celebrate the marriage ceremony at the parish church on Saturday next, without further publication of banns and without license.

It is understood that the curate is quite aware of all the facts, and admits the legality of the former marriage, but is induced to the course he is about to take from the belief that notwithstanding the statutes on the subject, the former marriage had been performed by an unauthorised party, such party not being clothed with apostolical succession.

You are requested to advise whether the above publication of banns be sufficient under the Statute 4 Geo. 4, cap. 76, sec. 21, or any other statute.

And also whether the clergyman in question will be justified in performing the marriage ceremony under the circumstances, and whether, if he do so solemnise it, he will be liable to any and what legal penalties.

#### OPINION.

I conceive that there has been no "due publication of banns." Assuming that the absurdity of the intention of marrying husband and wife did not exist in the case, and that the proposed couple were single persons, about to marry by a wrong name of one of them, the marriage might be good or bad according to the intention of the parties. If there were no fraud in the parties named, the marriage might be good. But, however that might be, there would be no due publication of banns, and I think that there will equally be a want of due publication of banns, though the marriage is one which cannot be contracted.

And I think that the curate, knowing all the facts of the case will, if he solemnise the marriage, come within the provisions of the 4 Geo. 4, cap. 76, sec. 21, and may be indicted under that section.

If the remedy under that section were to fail, he would no doubt be subject to ecclesiastical censure.

A. SYDNEY APSLAND.

Temple, Oct. 1855.

NOTE.—By the 21st section of the act above referred to, the solemnisation of marriage "without due publication of banns," is made a felony, punishable by fourteen years' transportation.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON AND THE GRADUATES.

We understand that the Senate has received a communication from Sir George Grey, intimating that, in the opinion of the Government, the Senate ought to concede the points upon which they have so long opposed the Graduates, and that that body ought now to be admitted into the University, with the privileges of Convocation and the right to nominate members of the Senate.

#### THE MOVEMENT AGAINST CHURCH-RATES

The Executive Committee of the Liberation of Religion Society have issued the following address "to the opponents of Church-rates throughout the kingdom":—

The attempt to abolish Church-rates having been defeated by the obstructive tactics of opponents, no longer

able to maintain their ground by force of numbers, the bill for that purpose will be again introduced early next session, and be pressed with increased energy and determination.

The decisive majorities by which the House of Commons has now repeatedly affirmed the principle of Church-rate abolition,—the change which has taken place in the views of leading politicians, both Liberal and Conservative,—and the conviction everywhere prevalent, that there must be an early settlement of the question, justify the belief, that the labours and sacrifices of many past years are about to be rewarded with success. But it cannot be concealed that, as the conflict approaches its termination, its severity increases, and that without great public pressure, either the law will remain unaltered for some time longer, or an attempt will be made to perpetuate Church-rates in a new and more tolerable form. Hence, while it is on all hands allowed that the law ought not to remain in its present state, Mr. Gladstone would stop short at the abolition of the impost in the large towns: Mr. Paeke would relieve Dissenters from a part, and Dr. Phillimore from the whole of the rate, and so impose an increased burden on the indigent and irreligious portion of the community; while the Archbishop of Canterbury would also tax Churchmen exclusively, but only when they constitute a minority, and after a renewal of parochial struggles, which will be heightened in intensity by the importance of the issue to be determined.

These concessions, however unsatisfactory, unquestionably indicate decisive progress. And to what are they attributable? Doubtless, to a very large extent, to a growing sense of the injustice of taxing men for the support of religious institutions of which they disapprove, or from which they receive no benefit; but probably in a larger degree, to the establishment of the principle, that the majority of a vestry may legally refuse to make a Church-rate—to the increasing extent to which that right is being exercised—and to a consciousness of the fact, that the prolongation of the struggle is doing serious damage to the Church establishment.

It follows, that if Church-rate Abolitionists would drive their now yielding opponents to an absolute surrender, they must yet more powerfully exert that kind of influence which has already wrought so important a change of sentiment and policy. The last plea urged in favour of retaining Church-rates is, that they are objected to only in a comparatively small number of places. It is not denied that they are unjust, but it is contended that there is no need for extinguishing them where they are patiently submitted to.

There is but one effective way of replying to reasoning so short-sighted and unstatesmanlike. There must no longer exist a plausible ground for such assertions, or a pretext for such unsatisfactory remedial measures. As there are in almost all parishes, men who conscientiously object to compulsory payments for religious purposes, and who have long, however silently, felt them to be oppressive, so in all those parishes there must now be an immediate and decided demonstration against their continuance. The time was when the inhabitants of the small towns and the rural parishes, might, without dereliction of duty, leave the agitation of the question in vestry to populous and influential districts. These districts have done their duty, and with adequate results, but they are now met with the plea, that Church-rates ought not to be abolished merely at the demand of the large towns; or that, at least, they may with propriety continue to exist in other localities, where they have been levied without any manifestation of hostility or impatience.

Wherever, therefore, there is a parish in which there is a body of Dissenters, or other opponents of Church-rates, however small, who have not yet agitated the question in the vestry, or at the poll, an opportunity is presented for swelling the stream of opinion against the exaction. When silence is regarded as consent, it is time to speak, and to speak in unmistakable terms.

Minorities no longer have an excuse for acquiescence in the fact that they are such. Church-rates must now be opposed even where there is but little hope of successful opposition, that the voice of discontent may be heard by Parliament and the Government. To defeat a Church-rate on a poll is, of course, the most valuable result of an agitation, but the mere fact that rates are unceasingly contested, apart from the issue, has a powerful influence.

But it is not always needful for the prevention of Church-rate levies, that they should be opposed by a majority. Valid Church-rates can be made only by a strict observance of the law; and experience has shown, that the blundering and incompetence of parochial officials frequently render it easy for a few clear-headed and determined individuals to thwart all efforts to make or to collect a rate. Such a course of action is neither illegal nor factious. "After the decision of the House of Lords (in the Baintree case), the majority of any vestry has a right not to agree to a Church-rate, and so to prevent a Church-rate from being levied at all in the parish. Even where the vestry is otherwise unanimously for the rate, any one dissentient rate-payer can now honestly, and without the imputation of agitating against a law, contest the rate at every stage, compel the exact forms of striking, assessing, and collecting, use all his influence against the rate, and entertain the hope of one day carrying a majority with him. Such is the existing right of the majority, and of the individual."

It is felt that in some places, it will not be possible to act on these recommendations without a temporary disturbance of good feeling, and loss and discomfort to individuals, to which, under other circumstances, they need not be exposed. But such a policy is a necessity imposed upon us by the upholders of a bad system, who will abandon it only when its retention is demonstrated to be impossible. Government, and not a few politicians, wait to have "abolition" forced upon them; and a large body of Churchmen will be glad to be furnished with a sufficient reason for assenting to the extinction of a system which they are not yet prepared totally to condemn.

To facilitate compliance with the recommendations now given, such information and legal advice as may be required for successfully conducting vestry contests will be cheerfully afforded. New tracts, handbills, and other publications have been prepared. Full publicity will be given to such facts as should be widely known, for the information and encouragement of the opponents of Church-rates throughout the country. And care will be taken to ensure, that whatever is done in the parishes

shall, as far as possible, be made to have its legitimate influence in the House of Commons.

Let, then, those who hitherto have done nothing in opposition to Church-rates in their own parishes, feel such effort to be a serious duty, and seek to impart that feeling to others. And where such rates are, happily, no longer levied, there let it be the aim of the friends of religious liberty to use their influence to secure similar results, in neighbouring parishes and towns, and throughout the country.

Among the new publications referred to as just issued by the society, is "Practical Directions to the Opponents of Church-rates." The society, in our judgment, did an excellent thing in issuing "The Vestryman's Guide," and now Dissenters have to thank it for what is likely to prove still more valuable—a brief and pithy, but comprehensive manual, furnishing information and hints always wanted, but not always attainable, on the occurrence of Church-rate contests. Under the heads of "Previous Preparations, Notice of Vestry Meeting, Preliminary Arrangements, Order of Proceedings, Mode of Voting, and a Poll of Parishes," it supplies practical details which will put new weapons into the hands of the anti-rate party.

#### CONCORDAT BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE POPE.

The text of the Concordat recently concluded between the Papal Chair and Austria has not yet been given to the world, but the *Gazzetta di Venezia* has received an analysis of the document. According to the Roman correspondent of this official paper, the Concordat contains the following twenty-six articles:—

1. The Roman Catholic religion is to be maintained and protected, with all the rights and privileges secured to it by the sacred canons, in all those provinces in which it predominates.
2. The *Placetum Regium* is abolished.
3. The right of the bishops to communicate with the Papal Chair in spiritual matters, as also with the clergy and people, and to issue instructions and ordinances in spiritual matters is recognised.
4. The bishops alone have the right to appoint their vicars and counsellors, to ordain, or to refuse to ordain those priests whom they may consider unworthy, to found or to divide livings or rectories, to order public prayers, to convoke synods, to publish pastoral letters and spiritual rescripts, and to prohibit dangerous books.
5. The bishops are to watch over the religious instruction given to the youth of the country in all public and private schools. All Roman Catholic elementary schools are to be under the direction of a clerical inspector.
6. The bishops are to appoint the catechists, and no one will be allowed to teach theology or canonical law without their permission.
7. Agreeably to the canons or conditions of the Council of Trent (it sat from 1545 to 1563) clerical matters will be settled by clerical judges, and temporal judges will only meddle in matrimonial matters when they relate to the spiritual (should probably be "temporal") consequences of that sacrament (marriage).
8. The bishops have the full right to punish the clergy who may offend against the discipline of the Church, and to condemn to punishment those who may offend against the canons of the Church. The civil Courts will only have to take cognisance of civil matters and of crimes committed by the clergy, but even then the bishop must previously receive notice of what is about to be done.
9. In the prisons the clergy are to be separated from the laymen. The immunities of the churches shall be maintained as long as they do not interfere with the public security.
10. Disputes with laymen in respect to the right of patronage to be decided by temporal Courts.
11. Oral and written defamation of the Catholic religion, of the holy Liturgy, of bishops, and of priests will not be tolerated. (This translation is from the German, but in the *Gazzetta di Venezia* the sentence begins, "The Emperor is not bound not to tolerate oral or written defamation," &c.)
12. The opinions of the bishops of the province will be taken at the presentation of new bishops to the Papal Chair.
13. The bishops alone have rights over the seminaries (theological), and it is for them to appoint the rectors, professors, and teachers.
14. The rectors are to be chosen by concurrence (*konkurs*). The principal dignitaries of the chapter are to be nominated by the Papal Chair, when there is no right of patronage. The others are to be appointed by the Emperor, except when there is a right of patronage, or the bishops receive permission to fill up the vacant places.
15. To the Emperor is given the privilege of appointing to all deaneries and rectories, when there is a right of patronage belonging to religious and school property on condition that his choice shall fall on one of three persons who shall be proposed by the bishops after a previous regular concurrence (*konkurs*).
16. The Papal Chair, with the consent of the Emperor, has full power to establish new sees, and to make new divisions of those already existing.
17. His Majesty undertakes to give a sufficient *konkurs* (if the root of the word is *congruere* it must here mean Imperial confirmations) to those rectories which are at present without them.
18. The property of the Church will be managed according to the directions of the canonical institutions, and in regard to its possession those regulations will be followed which are prescribed by the canons.
19. The clergy belonging to the monasteries have a right to free communication with their superiors residing at Rome, and the latter have the full right to visit the convents in the empire, and to issue circulars respecting discipline, &c.
20. The monastic orders have the right to establish novitiates (institutions for the instruction of persons intending to retire from the world), and the bishops, after having come to an understanding with the Government, to establish new monasteries and cloisters.
21. The property of the Church is declared sacred and inviolable. The Church has also the full right to acquire new property.
22. No suppression of the property of the Church, and no sale of the same can take place without the intervention of the Papal Chair. The rights of the bishops are never to be infringed on.
23. The property of the Church is to be managed ac-



cording to the canonical ordinances. A mixed commission will be appointed for the administration of the vacant benefices.

24. The right to levy tithes to be maintained wherever it exists; and his Majesty pledges himself to give to the Church a good title to claim them wherever it may be wanting.

25. All other matters which are not mentioned in this Concordat will be arranged according to the doctrines of the Church, and the existing arrangements which may be approved by the Papal Chair.

26. The Concordat is declared to be a state law for ever, and all the laws and agreements which have hitherto been valid in ecclesiastical matters are abolished throughout the empire.

It appears that there is another and fuller version of the Concordat given in the *Paris Univers* of a far more stringent character than the above. Amongst other things the Concordat delivers up education almost entirely to the clergy throughout the whole extent of the empire. It confers on the bishops the right of prohibiting whatever books they shall deem contrary to religion and good morals, and the government will be bound to support them by the armed power in preventing the publication of such writings. This, it is plain, is an absolute right of censorship conferred on the bishops over every work of human intelligence.

#### OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

**LOUTH.**—In this parish, at a recent vestry meeting, the vicar, the Rev. E. R. Mantell, in the chair, the chairman refused to put an amendment that no Church-rate be granted, after having partially counted the votes. This caused great confusion and indignation. Mr. Sharpley advised the vicar to rely on a voluntary contribution, which he refused to do. The mover of the amendment was then pressed to withdraw his amendment; but he declined. The chairman was asked whether he would not put the amendment and complete the division upon it, to which he gave a decided negative, but proposed dividing on the original motion. This the non-raters were unwilling to do, for two reasons—they held the chairman to be irregular in refusing to settle the question on the amendment, the putting of which they believed to be perfectly legal, and that it would be an unequal act then to divide on the original motion, as the assembly was not composed of the same persons as when the counting of the ratepayers commenced, the non-raters being diminished in number, owing to several of them retiring from the church, and the pro-raters having apparently increased their ranks. Under these circumstances, the rest of the non-raters left in a body, and the supporters of the rate being left to themselves, the vicar declared, without putting the original motion, that the rate was carried. As usual, both parties claim the victory, and each will have their say until counsel's opinion finally decides who is in the right.

**HASTINGS.**—In this town there has been a sharp Church-rate contest—the Mayor of the town and the Earl of Waldegrave taking an active interest in the matter. The proposal for a rate of 3d. in the pound was rejected by a vestry, but the Church party demanded a poll. The result was as follows:—

	Ratepayers.	Votes.
Against the Church-rate.	131	142
For the Church-rate	70	115

Majority against the rate. 61 . . . 27

**EDMONTON.**—At a recent vestry meeting in this parish, after a rate had been proposed, Mr. Worth, who has recently come into that neighbourhood, came forward and said, if the "voluntary principle" was adopted, and the matter left to the free-will offerings of the people, he would head a subscription, and endeavour to get others to follow his example. The vicar, seeing Mr. Worth's suggestion met with the general approbation of the vestry, said, that, notwithstanding his own opinion was, that Church-rates were just, he wished, nevertheless, to yield to the views expressed; and, rather than disturb or create any ill-feeling among his parishioners, he was prepared, with his churchwardens, to withdraw the rate altogether. As soon as that was announced, Mr. Worth headed the contribution-list, and numbers followed his example.

**CHIDDEOCK.**—There has been a sharp contest for a small Church-rate at Chideock, the opponents of the rate, chiefly Romanists, being defeated only by a majority of one. The *Dorset Chronicle* states that "the George Inn had been the head-quarters of the anti-Church-rate party, and the Castle Inn of the other, and both these houses have been the scenes of reveling and drinking during the whole week. There have been blows exchanged between the rival parties; masters have discharged honest labourers; tradesmen have been informed by their opulent supporters that they will not be again supported by them; and tenants have received notice to quit on account of their votes, on both sides."

**ECCLESIASTICAL PROCEEDINGS.**—The Bishop of Rochester, it is said, intends proceeding ecclesiastically against two clergymen of his diocese, who have introduced Tractarian innovations in the performance of the services of the Church, and who have refused to obey his orders in reference to their discontinuance. The two clergymen alluded to are the Rev. R. L. James, Vicar of Watford, and the Rev. W. L. Mountain, Vicar of Hemel Hempstead.

**REFUSAL TO COLLECT AN ECCLESIASTICAL TAX.**—By an Act passed during the Irish Secretaryship of Sir John Young, the Irish Corporations were made the collectors of the sums levied as "Ministers'-money." This measure is unpalatable to the Corporations: the majority have refused to collect the taxes. On Thursday, a deputation, comprising the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Mayors of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Drogheda, Clonmel, and Kinsale,

and thirteen members of Parliament, waited upon Mr. Horsman, and presented resolutions calling on the Government to abolish Ministers'-money entirely, and, pending the passing of a bill for that purpose, to suspend all proceedings under Sir John Young's Act. Mr. Horsman said he could promise nothing; all he could do he would,—namely, communicate the resolutions to the Government.

**REFUSAL TO BURY TWO INFANTS AT WEST ALLINGTON.**—About six months since a man by the name of Samuel Boon, had the good fortune to have twins added to his family, and last week he had the misfortune to lose both of them. They were taken to the churchyard at West Allington to be buried. On arriving at the yard they were met by the Rev. D. Macdonald, the vicar, who informed them that as the children had never been baptized, he could not read the appointed service, as it might, perhaps, cost him his gown. The very reverend then left the yard, and the infants were buried, as folks say, like a cat or a dog, without any service being read at the grave.—*Western Times*.

#### Religious Intelligence.

**THE MARTYRDOM OF RIDLEY AND LATIMER.**—Tuesday last, being the three hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of Bishops Ridley and Latimer, a sermon was preached in St. Mary Magdalen Church, adjoining the "Martyrs' Memorial," Oxford, in the afternoon, by the Rev. J. C. Miller, rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham. The Church was crowded; the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor and other authorities of the University and city being present. For the occasion, the beautiful memorial of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, adjoining the north end of Magdalen Churchyard, was ornamented with evergreens; large plants in pots occupying the steps within the iron railing, which had a pleasing effect. The preacher selected for his text the 11th verse of the 12th chapter of Revelation: "And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony; and they loved not their lives unto the death."—The event was also celebrated at Thracaston, Leicestershire, on the spot where Hugh Latimer, styled "The Apostle of England," first drew breath. All were eager to enter the rude and ancient house, which is still standing; and which, there can be little doubt, is the identical residence of the bishop's father, which he described as "a farm of four pounds a year, at the utmost." At the hour appointed, a very large congregation assembled in the parish church, a still older building. The Rev. Mr. Waterfield, the present rector, (who has caused an elegant memorial tablet to Latimer to be placed in the chancel,) read portions of the Liturgy, and the Rev. J. Wing, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, preached. The assembly comprised members of various denominations. The visitors afterwards met for tea in the ancient house before-mentioned, and in the parish school-room; while many received the courteous hospitality of the rector. The evening being remarkably fine, a public meeting was held on the beautiful lawn of the Rectory. Rev. W. Hill, of Trinity Church, Leicester, addressed the meeting on the characteristic features of Latimer, especially his uncompromising reproofs of sin. He concluded by protesting against Government support to Maynooth. The next speaker was the Rev. R. W. McAll, of Bond-street Independent Chapel, Leicester. After acknowledging the Christian courtesy of the rector, Mr. McAll remarked, there was deep significance in the fact of one being enabled, after so many centuries, to trace, as it were, the very foot-prints of Latimer. He concluded by references to the preaching of the Gospel in the district 450 years ago, by the disciples of the illustrious Wycliffe; and avowed the conviction, that Protestants have nothing to fear, let them but live and act, not as sectaries, but as one compacted host, holding forth the great common truths of the Gospel. The Rev. T. Phillips; the Rev. Samuel Wigg, Baptist minister; Thomas Nunneley, Esq.; T. D. Dyson, Esq.; the Rev. J. Nugent, agent of the Leicestershire Protestant Alliance, and other gentlemen, also took part in the proceedings, which were, throughout, characterised by the utmost courtesy and liberality.

**LAMBETH.**—The Rev. James Harcourt, late of the Wellington-street Chapel, Luton, has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church, Regent-street, Lambeth.

**THE SUFFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION** held its autumnal meetings at Long Melford, on the 18th and 19th inst. The introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. J. P. Palmer, of Hadleigh; the union sermon by the Rev. W. More, of Lowestoft; and at the concluding service addresses were delivered by M. Prentice, Esq., of Stowmarket, and the Rev. John Raven, of Ipswich.

**KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.**—The last sermons were preached in the Independent Chapel, Eden-street, Kingston, on Sunday, the 14th inst., by the Rev. L. H. Byrnes, B.A. On Tuesday evening, the 16th, a meeting was held on the occasion of taking leave of the chapel, before pulling it down that its area may be added to the newly-purchased property adjoining, to form a site for the erection of a new chapel and schools. Upwards of 300 persons took tea; after which, W. Leavers, Esq., of Surbiton, occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. L. H. Byrnes, B.A., the minister; the Rev. R. H. Smith, of Surbiton; H. Bidgood, Esq., J. B. E. Soden, Esq., and John Dawson, Esq. The Rev. W. Collins, Baptist minister, of Kingston; the Rev. Evan Davies of Richmond, and other neighbouring ministers, were present and took part in the proceedings. The tea was provided by the ladies of the congregation, and the proceeds, upwards of 16l., appropriated to the building fund. The new chapel is expected to be ready for opening by the beginning of June next.

For the present, the congregation have received kind permission to worship in the Assize Courts.

**THE REV. J. CLARKE**, of Wrexham, having accepted the unanimous invitation of the Church at Whitstable, commenced his labours there the last Sabbath in September.

**TRING, HERTS.**—The Rev. J. W. Warren has resigned the pastorate of New Mill Baptist Chapel, Tring, Herts.

**LUTON, BEDS.**—The Rev. J. Makepiece, late Baptist missionary in India, has entered on his office as pastor of Union Chapel, Luton, Beds.

**WESTERN TURVILLE, BEDS.**—The Rev. T. Edwards, of Chipperfield, Herts, has accepted a call from the friends worshipping in the Baptist Chapel, Western Turville, Bucks.

**HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.**—The Rev. J. Hawkes, to the deep regret of his attached friends, has been compelled, on account of protracted illness, to resign his ministry at Hemel Hempstead.

**MONMOUTH.**—On Wednesday, the 17th inst., a public tea-meeting of welcome and congratulation to the Rev. W. Campbell, M.A., was held. On the occasion, the new Market Hall, which was kindly granted by the Mayor, was filled with upwards of 500 people, although the wetness of the day hindered many from attending. Ministers of various denominations belonging to the town and neighbourhood were present, and addressed the meeting in terms of the warmest congratulation in reference to Mr. Campbell's settlement among them. The meeting was altogether one of the most enthusiastic ever held in the ancient and magnificently situated town of Monmouth, the birth-place of Henry V. It was at once a high tribute to the efficiency of the labours of the Rev. Mr. Loader, who held the pastorate for more than two-and-thirty years, and a promise of what may be accomplished by those of Mr. Campbell. The people have already commenced the erection of additional galleries, in order to furnish increased and more commodious accommodation for the congregation.

**REV. ADOLPHE MONOD.**—We regret to learn that this eloquent and useful minister of the French Reformed Church at Paris continues to labour under dangerous illness.

**OPENING OF HALKETT-PLACE FRENCH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, ST. HELIER.**—On the 28th Sept. last, the above place of worship was opened to the public in the presence of a large assembly. The inauguration address was delivered by the Rev. Edmond de Pressensé, of Paris, one of the most distinguished members of the Evangelical Church Union of France. The Rev. Messrs. Messervy, De Faye, Leale, Roger, Le Roy, and Smith likewise took part in the service, which was presided over by the Rev. Henry Braudet, the pastor of the new chapel. On the Sunday following, sermons were preached by the Rev. E. de Pressensé, in French; and by the Rev. Mr. Stracher (minister of the English Independent Chapel), in English. The edifice is built from the designs of Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, of Reading, and is greatly admired by all who have seen it. The interest was so great, at the service on the Sunday following the opening, that hundreds were obliged to be shut out from the building, which was thronged in every part. The early decorated style of architecture has been adopted. The material used for the front is native grey granite and Caen stone dressings. The interior is peculiarly novel and striking in effect. It is a lengthened octagon, formed by columns of Caen stone, which support the moulded arches on which the centre compartment of the roof rests. Timber principals, of bold construction and elegant outline, spring from carved stone corbels above the caps of the piers, and terminate above in a large glazed lantern light, from which light is thrown to every portion of the building. The galleries, slightly raised, make the entire circuit of the chapel, excepting through the back archway, beneath which stands the pulpit, a chaste specimen of design in carved Caen stone. Behind the pulpit, in a recess, is the organ, and in the back wall of the recess is a stained glass window of beautiful design. Suspended from the centre of the lantern is a chandelier, of highly ornamental character, and having its scroll work and suspending chains decorated in white and gold. The lower ring, in the form of a quatrefoil, contains seventy-two gas jets, and these afford the only means of lighting the building at night, and they are ample for the purpose, a soft but ample light being diffused through every part of the building. Every detail has been arranged and executed under the direction of Messrs. Poulton and Woodman. The accommodation of the chapel is for 700 persons, but it can easily be increased to 1,000. The cost has been nearly 2,500l.

#### Correspondence.

##### THE BURIAL FEES QUESTION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR,—Your Dorking correspondent's second letter seems to call for a few remarks. There are some parts of it which to me are unintelligible. Take, for example, the last sentence, which seems to have been intended for a heavy blow against me and my poor half-crown. "To stipulate for 2s. 6d. for conducting a funeral service is to secure for the servant of the Church what is given to its head," &c. What does your correspondent mean? The apparent meaning is that the half-crown "is given to the head of the Church," and therefore ought not to be taken by the minister! But I pass by the *nebula* of his letter, and come to what seems to be the main point of difference between him and me. He contends that there is "a voluntarism of remuneration" as well as "a voluntarism of choice." In other words, a congregation or individual may choose whether it will have the services of a minister or not, and then, further, it may choose whether it will remunerate those services or not. My view of Voluntarism



accords with that which you, Sir, expressed in your article upon this subject, viz., that the essence of Voluntarism, in respect of ministers and their services, consists in the congregation or individual being at liberty to accept or decline the services of the minister, but does not carry with it a right to withhold remuneration where the service is rendered, and does not deprive the minister of the right to stipulate for such remuneration.

Your correspondent has not yet adduced any authority in support of what he calls "the voluntarism of remuneration." He quotes Our Lord's words, "Freely ye have received, freely give," which were addressed to His Apostles in connexion with the power of healing, and are no more applicable to a Christian minister than they are to a medical man, if so much. He also quotes partially the words of the Apostle Peter: "If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth." Surely it is not necessary to show that these words do not apply to the remuneration of ministers. Further on, he appeals to "the conduct of the disinterested Apostle, who said, 'What is my reward then? That when I preach the Gospel, I may make the Gospel without charge, that I abuse not my power in the Gospel.'" Whoever will read these words in their connexion will see that the Apostle describes his own conduct in this matter as an *exception* to the rule which he had just laid down; that "they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel."

I venture to say that your correspondent can adduce nothing from Scripture to prove that ministers are not at liberty to stipulate for the remuneration of their services. That they often forego that liberty, is to their credit as the servants of Christ. That their disinterestedness in doing so is often abused, is notorious; and that such abuse arises from your correspondent's doctrine of "the voluntarism of remuneration," is, to me, very evident.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,  
A NONCONFORMIST MINISTER.

Oct. 19, 1855.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—For Mr. Judson's satisfaction, I venture to express an opinion that there is no impropriety in Dissenting ministers receiving from a Burial Board a moderate fee for officiating at interments.

But I cannot, as my friend would have me, discriminate between moderate and exorbitant *perquisites*, i.e., fees for which no service is rendered—because they appear to me to be altogether objectionable. Why, when I put a stone over a grave, or erect a vault, should I have to pay any one beyond the Burial Board, the mason, and the plumber?

Your obedient servant,  
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

Oct. 22.

#### HOW TO DEFEAT CLERICAL INTOLERANCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—While your correspondence has been much occupied of late with matters of burial boards, burial fees, and the claims of ministers within and without the Establishment, perhaps you will not reject a narrative of facts which throws some light upon the letter and spirit of time-honoured institutes, and seems also to show how, without the aid of these, men may yet, in the matter of burial, "worship in spirit and in truth."

Here, within the spiritual jurisdiction of that Right Reverend Prelate Henry of Exeter, two children of one family lately fell asleep. The father applied to the clergyman of the parish to have them interred. He, good shepherd (his dogs, however, are not sheep-dogs), informed him that he could not, through fear of losing his gown, read the burial-service over them, as they were unchristened, and consequently, in the eye of the Church, unregenerate. The good man, not willing that his babes should, in this Christian England, be debarred the privileges of Christian burial, invited to his house some godly men, converted his cot into a sanctuary, where a most appropriate service was held, and from whence, with chastened sorrow, they bore to the grave the bodies of the departed, with as sure a hope of a joyful resurrection as they would have felt had white-robed priest, and book and bell, all been *feed* into their service.

The fact is suggestive. If the Church cannot deny an open grave, why should Dissenters wish for more? In villages, and such places, where no burial place is possessed by them, let them prove, that in this service, as well as others, that "neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem" alone, shall men "worship the Father." Let them gather together in prayer, in holy communion, and reading of the Scriptures in their own houses, and then go forth in the solemnity of silence to commit "dust to dust."

PH. C.

Kingsbridge, Devon, Oct. 20, 1855.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION AND THE WAR:

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—In common with many others, I have been deeply pained by the tone of a large portion of the religious press in relation to the war. I was therefore exceedingly pleased to see in the *Patriot* a letter of remonstrance from the Rev. W. Brock. I was still more pleased to hear from the lips of Dr. Halley, the chairman of the Congregational Union, in his address to the assembly this morning, some weighty and appropriate remarks, deprecating the encouragement of the war spirit,—and to find that he was so warmly supported by such men as Angell James, Binney, and Woodwark. The war party in the assembly, however, to their utter disgrace, received the remarks of Mr. Binney with hissers, for which they were reproved by Thomas James. Fears were expressed by some, who overlooked the fact that the chairman was careful to commit the assembly to nothing, but simply to speak for himself, that if his address went forth without animadversion, a bad use might be made of it. But Mr. Woodwark showed that they are making a worse use of the fact that Christian ministers encourage a war spirit, than any use that could be made of Dr. Halley's words. If the war be necessary, yet is it a painful necessity; and if, as Mr. Binney tells us in his sermon on the death of Wellington, the hangman and the soldier must be placed in the same category, as a terror to evil-doers, then I can no more understand a Christian minister writing poetry, calling on us to "up with the battle-cry, and strengthen the war," than I can conceive of his writing songs to the praise and glory of Calcraft, rejoicing in the number of his victims and the skill with which he

despatched them. I am glad, Sir, that you have taken a course which will, I believe, ultimately commend itself to all right-minded men. And I would suggest to those excellent men who are placed in leading positions, that they follow the excellent example of Dr. Halley, and take some steps to stay the progress of the war spirit, which is likely to become a fearful curse to our nation and a seed of untold sorrow.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER.

Milton Club, Oct. 23.

## THE WAR.

### CAPTURE OF THE FORTRESS OF KINBURN.

The fortress of Kinburn, at the entrance of the Dnieper, has been bombarded by and surrendered to the Allies. The following official despatches have been received on the subject in addition to a message from the British Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna:—

(From Sir E. Lyons.)

OFF THE MOUTH OF THE DNIPIER, Oct. 17.

The three forts on the Kinburn Spit, mounting upwards of seventy guns, and garrisoned by 1,300 men, under General Konovitch, have this day capitulated to the allied forces.

The day before yesterday, a flotilla of gun-vessels forced the entrance into the Dnieper, and the allied troops landed on the Spit to the southward of the forts; thus, by their simultaneous operation, the retreat of the garrison and the arrival of reinforcements were effectually cut off, so that the forts being bombarded to-day by the mortar-vessels, gun-vessels, and French floating batteries, and being closely cannonaded by the steam line-of-battle ships and frigates (having only two feet of water under their keels), were soon obliged to surrender.

The casualties in the fleet were very few, but the enemy had 45 killed and 130 wounded. A steam squadron, under the orders of Rear-Admirals Stewart and Pellion, lie at anchor in the Dnieper, and command the entrance to Nicolaieff and Kherson.

The forts are occupied by the allied troops.

The prisoners will be sent to Constantinople immediately.

(From Admiral Bruat.)

KINBURN, Oct. 17.

On the morning of the 14th October, the allied squadrons quitted the roads of Odessa, as soon as the strong westerly winds, which had impeded their operations ever since the 8th, had ceased. On the same evening they anchored off Kinburn.

In the night four French gun-boats—*La Tirailleuse*, *la Stridente*, *la Meutriere*, and *la Mutine*, dispatched by Rear-Admiral Pellion under the orders of Lieutenant Allemand, of the *Cacique*, with five English gun-boats, passed the Strait of Oczakoff, and entered the Dnieper.

On the 15th, at daybreak, the troops were landed at about 4,500 metres to the south of the place. In the afternoon the mortar-boats commenced their fire, but were compelled to suspend it when night closed in, on account of the swell, which rendered their range uncertain.

The day of the 16th was nearly lost to us, the wind having again changed to the south-west. The troops were engaged in intrenching themselves, and making a reconnaissance to the south. The gun-boats in the Dnieper only were able to annoy the place by their fire.

The wind having gone round to the north during the night, Admiral Lyons and myself have been engaged since this morning (the 17th) in carrying into execution the plan of attack we had arranged on the previous evening, according to the soundings taken by Captain Spratt, of the *Spitfire*, and Lieutenant Cloué, of the *Brandon*, assisted by MM. Ploix and Manen, hydrographic engineers. At twenty minutes past nine o'clock, the floating batteries *la Devastation*, *la Lave*, and *la Tonnante* opened their fire.

The success they obtained during the day fulfils every hope of the Emperor. The rampart against which they directed their fire soon presented practicable breaches on several points.

The French and English mortar-boats opened their fire at a quarter to ten o'clock; their aim, rectified by signals from the advice-boats, was admirably directed. I attribute to them a great part in the speedy surrender of the fort.

Five French gun-boats, *la Grenade*, *la Flèche*, *la Mitraille*, *la Flamme*, and *l'Alarme*, supported by six English gun-boats, took up their position almost at the same time as the mortar-vessels. Their ricocheting fire told with effect on the guns that were opposed to our floating batteries.

As soon as the fire from the fort slackened, our gun-boats, on a signal from the captain of *la Grenade*, M. Jaureguiberry, were moved up to the line of floating batteries. They were accompanied in this movement by the English gunboats.

Precisely at noon, the steamers, followed by the frigates, corvettes, and advice-boats, were got under way. The steamers formed in line, anchored in twenty-six feet water, with their broadsides to the forts, and at a distance of 1,600 metres from them. At the same moment, six English frigates, led by Rear-Admiral Stewart, and three French frigates, *l'Asmodée*, *le Cacique*, and *le Sané*, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Pellion, entered the Strait of Oczakoff, to take the forts of Kinburn in reverse. The English ship *Hannibal* advanced to the middle of the strait. General Bazaine and General Spencer sent forward their skirmishers and field-pieces to about 400 metres from the place.

These bold manœuvres, and the imposing front presented by the nine French and English vessels, in close line, broadside on, thundering from all their guns, had a decisive effect. At thirty-five minutes after one, observing that the fort of Kinburn had ceased to fire, although the batteries on the north continued to serve their mortars, Admiral Lyons and myself thought it right to respect the courage of the brave men we were fighting; we therefore made the signal to cease firing, and hoisted a flag of truce, at the same time sending on shore a French and English boat.

The forts accepted the capitulation offered. The garrison surrendered themselves prisoners, and were allowed to march out of the place with the honours of war. The Russian works are now occupied by our troops.

By the terms of the capitulation it was agreed that the place should be given up to us in the state in which it

was at the moment of surrender. We have therefore taken possession of all the stores and ammunition of the enemy. Admiral Lyons and myself sent surgeons from both squadrons to attend to the wounded of the garrison, about eighty in number.

There are from 1,200 to 1,500 prisoners. We intend to organise here a permanent establishment.

The *Moniteur* also contains the following note on Kinburn: The waters of the Bug and the Dnieper reach the sea by a single channel; after having formed a lake in which they mingle, the two rivers flow out together between Oczakoff on the north and Kinburn on the south, through a narrow channel of variable depth. We have ascertained that fifteen feet is its minimum; the channel approaches much nearer to the Kinburn side than that of Oczakoff. Oczakoff, on the right bank, is built on the summit of a cliff of moderate elevation. It projects at a right angle towards the south, and at its extreme angle is erected an old fort of Genoese origin, in by no means good repair. A battery of nine pieces of artillery, of heavy calibre, recently built on the cliffs outside the channel, enfilades it, but at a very long range. This completes the defences on this shore, which certainly do not present any serious obstacles. It is on the left bank, on the spit of sand formed by the alluvium of the two rivers, that the citadel of Kinburn is built, commanding the passage at short range; firing both across and within the channel; constituting, in fact, the sole defence of the embouchure of the Dnieper. The citadel of Kinburn is a semi-circular work of masonry, with earthen parapets, surrounded by a ditch, wherever it is not washed by the sea, containing barracks and other buildings, the roofs and chimneys of which are visible above the ramparts. It is armed upon all its faces, offering a series of embrasures, covered with casemates, surrounded by a battery *en barbette*; the whole presenting seaward about sixty pieces of heavy artillery, firing from the south-east to the north-north-west. Kinburn carried the national colours on the flag-staff, indicating resistance; it contained a garrison of 2,000 men, without reckoning the military colonists who were established on its outside, in a regularly built village, situated to the south, and covered by the canon of the place. Two new batteries had also been recently erected to the north-east of the fortress.

The account is confirmed by a very succinct despatch from Prince Gortschakoff who says:—

The fortress of Kinburn resisted the Allies by a very heavy fire up to the 17th.

At noon on that day the fire ceased, and at 3 P.M. the enemy (the Allies) entered the place.

Up to the 17th there was nothing new in the Crimea.

Correspondence from the Crimea, of the 8th inst., gives an account of the departure of the fleet towards Odessa, on the 6th. There were 8,000 troops on board. "The occupation of Cape Kinburn, commanding, as this position does, the passage by water both of Kherson and Nicolaieff, will be the source of great annoyance to the enemy, and in all probability thwart the execution of some plans that are said to have been determined upon against our ports in the Crimea; to be carried into effect at the first opportunity after the blockading ships have been compelled to retire for more secure shelter. Beyond doubt the departure of the blockading ships, under ordinary circumstances, would be the signal for communication between Odessa and the two towns already mentioned; and this, at least, should Kinburn be taken, will be prevented."

The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* asserts, on the authority of a telegraphic communication from Odessa of the 17th, that at the same time that the allied fleets attacked Kinburn, 30,000 men were landed on the peninsula of Tendra. Nothing certain was known of the destination of these troops. Tendra is a long spit of land a little west of Perekop.

#### OPERATIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ready and Commander Bonet report a successful operation against a fort and some buildings at Taman and Fanagoria, opposite Yenikale, on the island of Taman. Three companies of the 71st regiment, and six companies of French infantry, were landed on the 24th September at Fanagoria, covered by the fire of four English and nine French gun-boats. The enemy instantly abandoned the place; which was occupied by the troops, and held during the week. The object of the expedition was to dismantle the place, and appropriate the wood and fuel to the use of the garrison of Yenikale. During the operations on the 24th, the Cossacks, 600 strong, occupied a hill-side about two miles distant; whence they were dislodged by the admirable practice of the gun-boats. One English sailor was slightly wounded. Fanagoria was a fort protecting the town of Taman. At the former were found sixty-six pieces of cannon and four mortars, all rendered unserviceable; and at Taman, eleven 24-pounders buried in the sand. The other articles discovered—except stores of wood, fuel, an hydraulic press, and some medicines—were of little value. This successful foray deprives the enemy of the basis of operations he might have selected for a winter campaign against Yenikale. "Taman," says Commander Bonet, "could receive and shelter several thousand soldiers. At Fanagoria, vast edifices might serve as hospitals or barracks." All have now been destroyed.

#### CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMP.

Referring to the rumours in the German papers of the probable retreat of the Russians, the *Times* correspondent says, they are not confirmed by the actual movements of the enemy. "Large camps are still seen on the plateaux opposite to us, and the country up to the head of the Belbek is still occupied by them. The only news which we hear tending to confirm this rumour, which seems to be so fully credited in Europe, is that the fifth and twelfth divisions have gone from our immediate neighbourhood northward; but it is



more likely that this change took place in consequence of the sign of life which the garrison of Eupatoria showed lately than as a preliminary step for a final retreat. The Russians are still busy throwing up intrenchments on every available spot of the north side of the harbour. The ground is, as all over this neighbourhood, particularly fit for a display of engineering."

On the other hand, the *Daily News* correspondent says:—

Presuming that the design of evacuating the Crimea exists, some time must elapse before the great bulk of the military stores collected at Simferopol and Bakshi-seral can be taken away, and until these impediments are removed, the forts on the north side of the roadstead, and the fortified positions along the Mackenzie Heights, cannot be abandoned. General d'Allonville, commanding the cavalry division at Eupatoria, is said to have reported that bodies of troops have been moving toward Perekop, by the roads of the interior. Troops can only march in very small bodies at a time from Simferopol to Perekop, or, if in considerable force, must be rapidly conveyed, and water carried also. The only water afforded by the country is found in wells, and the supply from these sources is very limited in quantity, and brackish and bad in quality.

The *Times* Tchernaya correspondent speaks of another expedition:—

In connexion with the expedition to Oczakoff, another is talked of from Kertch towards Genitshi and the head of the Tchongar-road recently constructed by the Russians. I heard some particulars about this road from a gentleman who heard them from Tartars at Kertch, who had gone over it. It leads from Perekop over the old road going round the northern shore of the Sea of Azoff down to Kunnille; here it branches off to the Genitshi-road, passing the villages of Kiutshu, Buraki, Oclii, Kashkishken, and Taroshik. At the neck of the peninsula of Tchongar the new road begins; it crosses the peninsula for its whole length, and leaves it again where its southernmost point makes a bend to the east. By a bridge of 171 Russian fathoms in length it goes over to the peninsula opposite, and runs by Kirk, Bakush, Osmak, Kitoi, Turkan-Surak, Kirkut, Chokrali, Az, Tchambalda, and Kadoga, to Kopchak. The distances are from Perekop to the Tchongar-bridge eighteen hours, the Tartar travelling hour being about the same as the Turkish one,—that is, three English miles; from Kashkishken to the bridge there are three hours, from the bridge to Simferopol twenty hours, from the bridge to Karasu-Bazaar the same. At Genitshi there are two ferryboats, each able to contain twenty-four arabs, which keep up the communication between the spit and the main land.

The siege guns have nearly all been removed from both our and the French lines, as well as the platforms, gabions, and fascines. The French have even begun to level their old trenches, in order to facilitate the communications. On the Tchernaya line drilling is the order of the day and target-shooting. Preparations are being everywhere made among the divisions on the heights near Sebastopol to raise sheds and shelter of a more substantial kind than tents, against the trying severities of the approaching winter.

The Sardinians are still busy hutting themselves, and every day you see tents disappear and huts arise; they are all under-ground, with only the gable-roof showing. Similar ones are now in construction for the cavalry and artillery horses.

#### THE VICTORY AT KARS.

No later intelligence has been received from Anatolia, than that published last week. The Hamburg correspondent of the *Daily News* gives some details of the fight derived from an "authentic Russian source." It makes an addition to the other accounts, to the effect that the Turks followed the Russians beyond the earthworks of Kars, and so completely broke them that they could not rally again. When the courier left Kars the Russians were preparing to retreat.

General Mouravieff's explanation of the defeat of his army before Kars, is summarily expressed in the following despatch from Berlin: "A despatch received from St. Petersburg states, that on the 29th Sept. the Russian army attacked Kars. In consequence of several officers of high rank having been killed or wounded early in the action, the assault was unsuccessful. General Mouravieff adds, that notwithstanding their losses, the Russian troops captured fourteen Turkish flags, and that the blockade of Kars is re-established on the same footing as before the attack."

The *Daily News* has the following, respecting the subordinate English officers at Kars: General Williams's aide-de-camp is Captain Teesdale. He has also been most ably supported by Colonel Lake, of the Madras Engineers, and Captain Thompson, of the 68th Bengal Native Infantry. All three are young men. Captain Thompson was severely wounded in the arm, in the Burmese war, and returned home upon sick leave; but his eagerness to serve his country induced him to volunteer for the East before his wound was entirely cured. He had gone through the arduous defence of Kars with his arm in a sling. The privations suffered by the garrison of Kars have been great: our gallant countrymen learned to regard horse-flesh and cat's-flesh as "dainty fare." They speak in the highest terms of the qualities of the Turkish soldier when rightly officered. The Muchir and General Williams are on the best terms. As for the Pashas, they have the good sense to keep quiet in their tents, smoking, and declaring that their trust is in God and the English officers.

#### THE BALTIC.

It is stated that the King of Sweden has lately negatived, in the most unhesitating manner, a proposal that a part of the allied squadrons should winter in the island of Gothland, in order to be near the field of action early in the spring. During the late mission of Count Knud Bondé to Paris the negotiations were again opened on the subject, but led to no result, owing to the obstinacy with which the King has set his mind upon maintaining his neutrality.

We learn from the Finland papers and letters that, late as the season is, the blockading squadrons are

uninterruptedly engaged in fulfilling the objects of their mission. Thus every day the poor Finlanders, thinking the enemy have withdrawn their ships, rig and bring forth from their secure hiding-places their merchant vessels, as they did last year, to make a voyage or two across the Gulf to a Swedish port before the winter sets in, and invariably run into the arms of their enemy. In this manner upwards of twenty sail of vessels have been captured in three days.

The fleet stationed at Seskar was to return to Nargen on the 20th, as winter had commenced. Admiral Seymour was at Ledsund.

#### RECALL OF GENERAL SIMPSON.

The *Times* of yesterday contained an article opening as follows: "At length, in the fulness of time, it appears that, either by recall or resignation, or some other gentle and efficacious means, General Simpson has been relieved from the command of the British army in the East, and the army at the same time relieved from the command of General Simpson. We are also informed, not by any Government authority, but by a little bird which tells us everything, that a forthcoming *Gazette* is to contain a number of appointments of the most astounding juvenility; but this statement is so much too good to be true, that we shall suspend our belief of the fact until it be confirmed by the clearest and most indisputable evidence."

In reply to this, the *Globe* of last evening says: "General Simpson is not recalled, nor is there any intention of recalling him; but he labours under physical disability which unfits him for active service, and we should not be surprised to hear that he had made such an intimation upon the subject as to induce the Government to make arrangements for providing a successor to him in the command-in-chief in the Crimea. These arrangements are not at present matured; and, though the name of nearly every officer commanding a division has been mentioned, we do not believe that any decision has been come to regarding the next commander-in-chief. Whether it be, as is rumoured, General Codrington or not, the country may rest satisfied that the successor of General Simpson will be the man considered fittest to direct the operations of our troops with honour and efficiency, and that no consideration of seniority or routine will be suffered to influence the selection."

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mr. Wyld has published another of his useful maps devoted to an illustration of the points against which the operations of the Allies are now especially directed. This map shows the position of Kinburn Bay and the Salt Lakes, and it enables an accurate idea to be formed of the whole coast from Odesa to Perekop. At a glance it may be seen where Oczakoff, Nicolaieff, and Cherson are situated. The Cherson, or Dnieper, is described as frozen from December to February. Just now these places attract considerable attention.

General Beatson, who is now at the Hotel d'Angleterre, Therapia, with his two aides-de-camp, has been relieved of his command *pro tem.* by General Smith, who proceeded from Buyukdere by order of General Vivian. This decides the question as to whether General Beatson is under General Vivian's orders or command.

There was a ball on Friday, at Aldershot, to inaugurate the Club recently established there. Among the guests, were Lord Panmure and General Power, of the Royal Artillery. The attraction of red coats for the fair sex was newly illustrated by the fact that out of 600 guests 320 were ladies.

At a numerous meeting of Norfolk magistrates, at Norwich, on Friday, a resolution was unanimously agreed to, congratulating Major-General Windham on his escape from the perils incident to the assault on the Great Redoubt on the 8th September last. The resolution also expressed admiration at the long enduring gallantry, courage, constancy, self-devotion, and self-possession of General Windham, and thanked him for the example he had held out to British soldiers. The Earl of Albemarle, who seconded the resolution, took a review of the career of General Windham in the Crimea, and read complimentary letters addressed to him by Sir W. Codrington and Admiral Sir E. Lyons. It was also unanimously agreed that a handsome sword should be presented to the gallant officer. Captain Windham, R.N., returned thanks on the part of his brother. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested towards General Windham, who is of a Norfolk family.

The whole of the Turkish Contingent is to be united at Kertch for the winter.

At Haslar, on Tuesday, whilst a guard was preventing some of the men of the German Legion from leaving barracks, a Frenchman by birth received a wound from a bayonet, and died. The prisoner is a German, and says he only did his duty. In consequence of the ill-feeling between the Germans and French, fifty of the latter have been removed to other quarters.

A tabular statement shows that 2,472 Englishmen have perished in a struggle of twelve months' duration in the Crimea; while 11,881 are reported as having been wounded or missing during the same time.

At Greenock and Sunderland, as well as in the Thames, new mortar vessels are being constructed for next year's campaign.

A letter from Scutari, of the 8th instant, says: "Miss Nightingale leaves to-day for Balaklava, and all the nuns or sisters of mercy now at Kululee Hospital are also going to the 'front.'"

The revenue receipts of the Austrian empire for the first six months of this year were 123,802,815 florins; they were less in 1854, and only 115,016,001 florins in 1853, for the same period.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the prefects of departments, relative to the credit of ten million francs granted in consequence of the short harvest. He states that the exportation of all kinds of grain has been prohibited: "Every possible favour has been granted to these importations, and to the navigation which realises them. The railway tariffs for the conveyance of corn to the interior have been reduced. Severe measures are prescribed against any stock-jobbers attempting to create a fraudulent rise in the rural districts. In a word, whatever was possible has been done, and the complement necessary for our consumption of a year, will assuredly be found in the corn arriving every day from abroad, and also in the abundance of our accessory crops of potatoes, buck-wheat, maize, &c." The credit of ten millions has been made to multiply works for the employment of the destitute, and to elicit the liberality of the wealthier classes, who are to be appealed to for contributions. The prefects and municipal councils are urged to unceasing efforts to mitigate distress and help the necessitous. "If," says the circular, "notwithstanding your efforts, a few agitators should endeavour, for the sake of their own passions or folly, to work on the sufferings of the people, repeat to the working classes that agitation and disorder would not add one single grain of corn to the harvest, but would strike a quick and serious blow at confidence-labour, and merely aggravate their misery; then, while lavishing on them both help and good advice, make them understand that they have an evident interest in repelling the fomenters of disorder, and strike these last-named with immediate and severe repression."

The indirect taxes of France produced in the first nine months of this year 699,789,000 francs—an augmentation of 81,055,000 francs over the same period of 1854; but 12,268,000 francs of this arose from new taxes.

A decree has appeared in the *Paris Moniteur* fixing the price of butchers' meat for the remainder of this month. The butchers are doing all in their power to make the decree a dead letter.

The financial crisis in Paris continues. The banking house of Huson, at Nancy, has suspended payment. It is feared that the failure will involve many houses and manufacturers of Nancy and its environs.

M. Rothschild left for London on Saturday. It is stated that he is entrusted with the conduct of an arrangement between the Bank of France and the Bank of England.

### ITALY.

A letter from Naples, in the *Daily News*, says that the Liberals are much discouraged by the easy terms on which the English Government allowed their differences with King Bomba to be settled. It now turns out that the removal of Mazza was a fiction—that he has continued to draw his salary as director of police; and there are many witnesses to this fact, that on Oct. 5, he was walking in his official uniform before the palace of his Majesty, to whom he paid a visit. It is stated that the closest and most secret relations exist between Austria and Naples, and that the late pretended concession was suggested by the former Power.

Meanwhile, the position of the Government as regards this country is precisely the same—nothing is changed really or honestly. Party feeling is as strong as ever—class is ranged against class, and additional attempts are being made to court popularity, amongst the lower classes especially, by throwing open the gardens of the Favorita, the present Royal residence, to any one who can borrow a coat or a bonnet twice a week. It is a saying attributed to Majesty, that this people may be governed with the three F's, "Farre, Festa, and Frusta."

The feeling here becomes daily stronger and stronger in favour of invoking the name of Murat as the watchword of party; and it is easy to perceive that men are merging their differences in order to secure a greater union. "Were it the devil himself we would gladly accept him would he promise us liberty," is the saying; but the name of Murat comes recommended by the glorious reminiscences of the past, and the exciting interest of a French union. Of the change most to be desired, an honest administrative constitutional change on the part of the existing family, there is not the shadow of a chance. This state of chronic disturbance must therefore continue, and all social development be entirely put a stop to. It is pleasant to record one hopeful fact in connexion with this kingdom, and that is the probable success of the projected railway between Naples and Brindisi. 50,000 shares have been already taken, and they are continually being called for.

The subscription opened at Turin in favour of the Piedmontese army in the Crimea has already reached 60,000 francs.

The King of Sardinia is expected to arrive at Paris on the 20th November. His Majesty's health is better. It appears that anxieties connected with the official business of the Court were the sole cause of his state of health being impaired.

The Paris writer in the *Independence Belge* who adopts the signature of "Y," says of the dispute with Naples, "The Court of Naples still persists in refusing the satisfaction demanded by his Imperial Majesty's Government. I have reason to believe, however, that a speedy end will be put to this state of affairs."

### AUSTRALIA.

The Marco Polo arrived at Liverpool, on Saturday afternoon, with one week's later news from Australia. She sailed from Melbourne on the 26th July, and brings 300 passengers and 120,000*l.* in gold. The White Star clipper ship *Mermaid*, which sailed a few days previous to the Marco Polo, arrived about the same time. She had nearly 300 passengers, and up-



wards of 400,000*l.* in gold. Fine weather had again set in, and the mines were rather more productive. The escort arrivals at Melbourne kept high. There was but little alteration in the commercial affairs of the colony, and the political news was almost nil. The influx of Chinese had been effectually checked by a legislative enactment; and an effort was being made to secure the comfort and evangelisation of the 20,000 or 30,000 already there. Money had been tight, but the bills of the month had been met, and confidence was springing up. The yield of gold was very satisfactory. For food supplies reliance was necessarily placed upon foreign resources. Shipments were arriving about as much as necessary for consumption. Home supplies are reported as promising.

The Government had been outvoted on the question of the finances of the colony, a full House having determined that it was "inexpedient to increase the taxation of the country during the present session," which was followed by a complete panic in the public departments.

The labour market was overstocked, and great numbers in Melbourne could not meet with employment, and were suffering great distress. The price of gold was quoted at 76*s.* 6*d.* to 76*s.* 9*d.*, with little offering from diggers.

"On the subject of postal communication," says the *Melbourne Argus*, "the people of Australia feel that they have been unnecessarily aggrieved by the Home Government. Although the reports of crime had been horribly brutal and disgusting, it was on the decrease. Measures for the amelioration of social condition were in progress. A scheme has been suggested and encouraged, to send an Australian contingent to join the allied armies in the East."

The warehouses at Sydney are still labouring under a plethora of English goods, which find vent but slowly, and at prices that in most instances barely cover freight and other charges.

The Rev. Dr. Lang, a member of the Legislative Council, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for a libel on Mr. Stuart, manager of the Union Bank of Australia.

At Geelong, as at Melbourne, the rush of immigrants not required in Australia to the extent supplied, has caused severe distress to the unemployed.

On the 5th instant two men, who were convicted of murder at the last sittings of the Sydney Criminal Court, were executed at the gaol. In pursuance of a recent act of the Legislative Council the awful ceremony took place in the prison yard, in presence of the Sheriff and other authorities. On the 26th ult. four men were hung in front of Hobart Gaol, Tasmania.

#### INDIA.

The overland mail brings advices from Bombay to the 13th September. Very little of general interest is reported. The Santal insurrection has been entirely suppressed; some thousands have surrendered, but the majority are still safe in their jungles. As the fever season had set in, the advanced posts of the troops had been withdrawn, and the main bodies were preparing to fall back out of the fever range. It is stated that the tranquillity at Lucknow is more apparent than real. The King, on one side, was either besotted with opium or debauchery; and the fanatics, on the other, were secretly instigating the people. We are told that a secret Durbar, consisting of some 200 Ameers and Sirdars, was held on the 18th, and that, "after a warm debate it was determined to spend 1,500,000 rupees a year in bribery and agitation to prevent annexation. All ideas of resistance were scouted; the aged Cassim, ninety-five years old, was elected president; he spoke for two hours, until he fainted. It was pitiable to see his fine Iranian features looking as if chiselled from marble, and his long beard sweeping the floor as he was borne off by four young sirdars to a couch. He spoke of being born under the crescent of the glories of Oude, of their fallen greatness, but yet of their respect by the people; that under the Company's government the peaceful children of the soil would flourish, but the Ameer's valour and respect would depart, the chiefs would have to descend to the level of the mahajun and the pariah."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* indulges in some comments on the going and coming Governor-General:—

The English papers persist in asserting that Lord Canning will leave England in the second week of August. Every one here, on the other hand, believes it impossible that Lord Dalhousie should leave his plans incomplete, and depart without waiting even for the ovation which is so certain to attend him. Though not, perhaps, personally popular, he is politically the idol of the Indian community. His firm and almost haughty character, and his long-continued success, have created a confidence in his judgment which almost amounts to loyalty. His greatest enemies qualify their depreciation with an acknowledgment of his surpassing ability, and men of the greatest audacity shrink from a contest with one whose pen brands as well as defeats them. Moreover, it is scarcely possible to explain to those who live under a constitution the vital importance to India of the personal character of a Governor-General. He begins and ends everything. If he is weak, the Administration goes to pieces, and we are fortunate if we escape some mighty catastrophe. If he is a hunter after popularity, every rational improvement is given up in deference to native clamour. If he is lazy or sickly, or addicted to Simla, the Administration stops. It is an engine with one crank: if that stops on its centre, there is either a pause or a smash. For all these reasons, and many more, the Indian public occupies itself with speculations. "Is Lord Dalhousie going? when is he going? will he visit Calcutta? is Lord Canning coming?"—are the only questions asked in society. The doubt appears, however, to be clearing up. Lord Dalhousie will leave Madras in October, run across to Rangoon, perhaps visit the new city building on Nagrais, and return to Calcutta in November. He will not leave till February. Lord

Canning will then assume the reins, and, it is said, reside chiefly in the Hills.

From Ceylon we hear that Sir Henry Ward's life was in danger on the 7th September. Miss Kate Ward, seeing a man in the room where she and her sisters slept, the door of which he bolted, gave an alarm. The man ran out, and in the passage met Sir Henry Ward; who, armed with a stick and a revolver, chased him into the drawing-room. Here the intruder, brandishing a knife, came to bay. But the Governor shot him in the shoulder, and fought with him until assistance arriving, the ruffian was overpowered.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

There are very unfavourable reports of the vintage of Xeres: the grapes are few, and these are greatly perilled by continued wet weather.

Tumultuous manifestations from the Russian party have taken place in Athens. Cries of "The King for ever!" "The Queen for ever!" "Long live the Czar!" were raised by the crowd. Demonstrations hostile to General Kalergi were made in front of the hotel of the Russian Embassy. There was no attempt at repression on the part of the authorities.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha recently declared in the Germanic Diet that he would oppose the demand of the nobles of his duchy for the restoration of their ancient privileges, abolished in 1848. In consequence, twenty-one villages of the duchy have voted an address to the Duke, expressing their gratitude for this liberal policy. It was presented to him a few days ago, by a special deputation, after his return from Paris.

The bad accounts of the grain crops in the northern provinces of Russia are fully confirmed.

Baron Brunow, formerly the Russian Ambassador in England, left Berlin in the evening of the 14th, for St. Petersburg.

The 15th was the anniversary of the birth of the King of Prussia, and of his entrance into the army fifty years ago. This double commemorative festival was celebrated at Berlin last week, with much splendour.

Sixteen people were killed and six wounded on the Lyons Railway on Sunday. A fast express train ran into a slow cattle train. The drivers were seated in the back carriages, into which the express rushed at a speed of sixty miles an hour. The grossest carelessness gave rise to the accident.

Our morning contemporaries give currency to a rumour to the effect that the United States Government had called upon Her Majesty's Government to recall Mr. Crampton, in consequence of his encouragement of enlistment for the Foreign Legion. We notice the statement, for the purpose of saying that it is entirely without foundation.—*Globe of yesterday evening.*

#### CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The first sitting of the seventeenth autumnal conference of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, was held yesterday morning, in the Poultry Chapel, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. HALLEY, of Manchester.

The proceedings were commenced by reading the Scriptures and singing, prayer being offered up by the Rev. John Angell James and the Rev. W. Pearce, of Salford.

The President, in opening the business of the Conference, expressed a belief that the Congregational Union generally and fairly represented the thoughts, feelings, and purposes of the members of the Independent community. No delegates, indeed, were officially appointed to represent particular constituencies; such delegates, if elected, would soon become invested with authority, and whatever precaution might be taken, would overrule the free independent action of the society. But an assembly acting, not in delegation from the people, but in sympathy with them, can never do more than give a weighty and influential expression of general opinion. That expression will be always valuable as it may be free and unrestrained, and a fair reflection of the united Churches. How can it be other than free and fair, so long as every minister and member of any accredited Church may become, if he please, a member of this assembly? Seeing that we are not to govern, but to recommend—not to enact laws, but to give counsel—we are rightly constituted, although, without election or authority, a General Representation of the Congregational Churches of England and Wales. The President, after alluding to the benefit to be derived from the autumnal unions, adverted to the general style of preaching at present adopted in the denomination. He believed that the preaching of the younger brethren was, for the most part, simple, earnest, truly evangelical, and better than that of the past age, its deficiency being in directness, practicalness, and bearing upon the ordinary business of daily life. There was often a stiffness and unnatural style of speaking acquired by theological students whose hearts were, nevertheless, warm and earnest. Their freedom and confidence could not be easily recovered without considerable practice; and such practice, together with sufficient encouragement, was not consistent with present arrangements. They learned rules only, without having their natural gifts developed. They learned everything, in short, but preaching; while the great want of the denomination was an increase of free, earnest, zealous preachers. Many young men would make excellent preachers if they were not spoiled by vain attempts to make them great critics and profound philosophers. Church of England ministers often acquired considerable power in preaching by having acted for some time as curates, when their faults were leniently regarded. Medical students were not licensed before

they had gone through some hospital practice; and he believed that theological students would be greatly benefited by passing through a transition state from the college to the ministry—a state in which, under the title of "evangelists," or some other designation, they should be employed as assistant preachers, two or three such being attached to each large congregation. From such a body the Churches might be furnished with ministers, who would thus have had excellent practice to fit them for office. The President then proceeded: "Is the spirit of the world becoming strong in our churches? It is, I am sure it gendereth to some bondage. The particular form it may assume is comparatively of little consequence. If our sanctuaries are the resorts of worldly-minded men, who affect our administration and discipline by their influence; and if we have not power by our preaching and prayers to overthrow the tables of the money-changers, and to cast out the unclean spirit, our mission is over, our work is done, and the hour of our bondage is come upon us. God, in mercy to our country, raise up others, Primitive Methodists, Free Church Scotchmen, United Presbyterians, any evangelical and free people, to do our work which, while the spell of the world is upon us, we cannot do with faith, honesty, and power! I dare not pronounce judgment upon our denomination. Some signs are dark and sinister, others fair and auspicious. The good and evil in our connexion seem both increasing, and, therefore, will come, sooner or later, into serious conflict. This worldly spirit is one of the kind that goeth not out but by fasting and prayer. Have we the fasting and praying spirit which can expel the demon?" He then referred to the periodical literature of the Union, remarking that though not faultless, it had done great service to the cause of religion. He thanked Dr. Campbell for the services he had rendered, but he also thanked those who watched him jealously, attacked him boldly, and told him plainly when they thought him wrong. (Laughter.) The President concluded as follows: "It may be expected that I should say a word or two about our national interests at the present crisis. But here my lips are sealed. I differ so entirely from many, probably from most of you, on the necessity, the justice, and the policy of the present war, that any allusions to it might excite feelings which it is my duty rather to appease than to provoke. You think the colossal power of Russia must be humbled in the East, or the liberties of Europe are insecure. I fear the more active and growing power of France in the Mediterranean must be effectually resisted, or worse consequences will ensue in the subversion of the liberties of the Oriental churches by the triumph of a power which, already mistress of Algeria,—regent of Rome,—arbitrator of Greece,—omnipotent in Turkey,—professing to have no established religion at home,—with strange inconsistency, avows herself the protector of the Catholic Church in the East. With so great difference between us, in looking beyond our own circle, I know not where to find, in the passing scene, a subject of harmonious expression, unless it be here; we all regard war, it is a necessity, an awful necessity,—a necessity arising out of the magnitude of human depravity; never to be spoken of with levity,—never to be prosecuted a moment beyond the continuance of the sad necessity—never to be cheered and hailed as if the martial spirit were itself a virtuous and heroic feeling, and military glory in itself a justification of the carnage and misery of the battle-field. If thus you think with me, you will strive to allay the war passion, which too readily, whether the war be just or unjust, becomes intemperate exultation in victory, and revengeful exasperation in defeat. And, even if any of you cannot agree with me so far,—if you think long peace enervates a nation, and, by cherishing its commerce, stimulates its avarice and luxury, so that war is required as a purifying thunder-storm in the heaviness and malaria of too quiet an atmosphere—if Tennyson be your laureate, and 'Maud' your war song—you will here, at least, agree with me, that six days every week are quite enough to cheer on that destructive spirit of the storm, and that the evenings of our blessed English Sabbath should be preserved sacred and inviolable from the exciting sounds of martial music, reminding the elder among us of the Sunday bands and Sunday drill which, in the last long war, so sadly grieved the hearts of our pious fathers. If our spears must not be beaten into ploughshares, nor our swords into pruning-hooks, let us, at least, have one day in seven, quiet and calm, for thought and anticipation of the Heaven of peace and love—the blessed union of men of every nation, and kindred, and people, and tongue. Our national institutions, I fear, are to become public memorials of our national disavowal of the Christian Sabbath; nor can I hear the sound of military music on the holy day without regarding it as the signal of that approaching curse of Sabbath profanation by public authority, until show and spectacle destroy the meek and lowly spirit of Sabbath-keeping which has hitherto so favourably, in contrast with the Continent, distinguished our native land." (Cheers.)

The Rev. T. BINNEY proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his address. He expressed his concurrence with the views of the President with reference to the propriety of a transition stage between the college and the pastorate, like the curacy in the Established Church. He himself should like to have a couple of curates. ("Hear," and laughter.) Dissenting ministers, occupied daily and hourly as they were, could never successfully compete with Established clergymen without some such assistance. The feelings of congregations were the chief obstacle to the carrying out of such an arrangement.

The Rev. JOHN WOODWARD seconded the resolution, and dwelt upon the undue fostering of the war spirit in the country in the Christian pulpit; upon the prevalence among preachers of a lecturing style in



their ministrations; and upon the expediency of adopting the "curacy" scheme of the President. He also made an appeal to the Union in behalf of poor ministers in the provinces.

The Rev. J. B. BROWN said, he deeply regretted that the subject of the war should have been introduced at that meeting, and he hoped that for the future the platform would be kept sacred from all such topics. He should regard it as a serious matter if it were to go forth, as the sentiment of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, that what we had to dread in Europe was the French Alliance. He was not ashamed to say that he was one of those who believed in the loyalty of the French Emperor—(Hear, hear)—he believed that the alliance would prove beneficial to both nations, and whatever might be the designs of despots, the sympathy of the people would be effectual in frustrating them. (Cheers.)

The Rev. T. BINNEY rose to order, and was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses. He said the chairman did not advert to the French alliance, but to the growing power of France.

The PRESIDENT said he committed the meeting to nothing, but distinctly stated that the sentiments he expressed were his own private views, and were probably opposed to the opinions of the majority in the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Dr. MORISON thought, if the meeting passed that part of the address which had reference to the war, that they would be supposed to adopt the sentiments it contained; and he hoped, therefore, in order to prevent misunderstanding, that the President would modify the entire paragraph.

The Rev. J. A. JAMES, while concurring with the sentiments expressed in the address, thought that, on the whole, the subject of the war should not have been introduced, and he would suggest that the paragraph in question should be omitted.

Mr. BROWN thought the conversation which had taken place had gained all that was required; and as Dr. Halley had declared that he committed the meeting to nothing, he (Mr. Browne) would support the resolution that had been proposed.

The Rev. A. REED advised that the war paragraph should be omitted or altered.

Dr. GORDON alluded to the cordial feeling on the part of the French towards the English, and deprecated anything which should in the least degree create a division between the two peoples.

The PRESIDENT promised to make it as clear as possible in the printed address, that he did not commit the meeting to an approval of his sentiments, on the subject in question.

The motion was then unanimously adopted.

The Rev. R. ASHTON, after referring to the illness of the Rev. George Smith, the principal Secretary of the Union, introduced to the meeting the Rev. M. Fisch, of Lyons, and several other visitors from foreign countries.

M. FISCH then addressed the meeting, and urged the necessity of directing Christian efforts towards France in the present age. France was both the right and left hand of Popery in the world; other Catholic countries had enough to do to sustain themselves without aiding the cause of Romanism abroad. France was the only nation which could uphold that system, and that because it was the least Popish of all the Catholic nations on the Continent. (Hear, hear.) The women in France believed in Popery; the men did not, but liked it as a matter of show. The real Propaganda of the Church of Rome was in Lyons, and raised 160,000*l.* a year, with which they sent out 5,000 missionaries to different parts of the globe. Protestant efforts, therefore, ought to be concentrated on France, as the great means of destroying Popery and upholding Protestant principles. He believed that the number of nominal Protestants in France was decreasing, for want of an adequate number of schools and churches, without which, Protestant children were early brought under Catholic influences. The religious societies in France were extremely poor, and without British support they would be almost powerless. France had peculiar claims upon England at the present moment. He rejoiced at the alliance between the two nations. There was a time when the prejudice against England in France was so strong that the French Protestants often had it cast in their teeth, as the greatest reproach, that they were the friends of Englishmen. It was now far otherwise; the present opportunity, therefore, which perhaps might not last long, should be eagerly seized by English Protestants to improve the position in which they found themselves. He believed that under the policy of the present Emperor, no Ultramontane measures could be carried out. There might indeed be a little persecution of Protestants here and there; but such persecution did no harm, and he could almost wish that England had a little of it herself. He believed that the great warfare with Popery would be by the French Independent Churches; and he commended those Churches (particularly that at Lyons), to the love, and sympathy, and prayers, of English Christians.

The Rev. R. ASHTON read a brief report of the proceedings of the Union since the annual meeting in May last.

The Rev. Mr. DAVIS then read a paper on the state of Protestantism in France, after which the Rev. J. COMBER, proposed, and the Rev. E. N. PATRICK seconded, a resolution, expressing sympathy with the Independent French Churches.

After a short discussion, the resolution was unanimously adopted, and some other formal business transacted, after which the Conference adjourned.

According to the *Morning Advertiser*, the President of the General Board of Health (the Right Hon. W. Cowper) is actively engaged in preparing a new bill, to repeal the Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. c.; also to make vaccination more compulsory and stringent.

## LORD STANLEY AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Lord Stanley delivered an inaugural lecture on the opening of the new buildings of the Bolton Mechanics' Institution, on Tuesday. He descanted on the advantages of schools, parks, public buildings, public libraries, public baths, and a "poor man's club" for recreation—all of which ought to be established in every town. He also dwelt on the true relation between the employer and the employed,—a relation that can economically, but not morally, be regulated on the principle of supply and demand. He did not wish to reproach manufacturers, many of whom understood their duties; he rather approached the subject in a spirit of envy—an envy of the advantages that were enjoyed by those who could deal with a large and intelligent population, and concentrate their energies for good upon a tangible mass. In rural districts it is not an easy matter to set up a library: the distance is too great, the population too sparse, and other difficulties are presented.

There is a literary institution in the village of Hawarden, near Hawarden Castle, the seat of Sir Stephen Glynne. The funds, of course, like the funds of so many of these institutions, were not abundant. Last week, it chanced that Mr. Gladstone arrived on a visit to his father-in-law at the castle; and the working men, forming the committee of the institution, besought the retired minister to give them a lecture on the colonies, "in aid of the funds." Mr. Gladstone readily complied; and although charges of one shilling and of sixpence were levied on admission, the boys' school room was crowded by the members of the society, and "the elite of the surrounding district." They seemed greatly pleased with the elaborate yet popular dissertation on colonial policy delivered by Mr. Gladstone. His argument was, that the colonial policy of England has been too much like that of the Romans—a policy of conquest, except in the reigns of Oliver Cromwell and Charles II.; and the lecturer expressed a hope that the experiences of the past may be of use in the present, and that the future policy of England in regard to our colonies may be candid, honest, and wise; for it is only by a liberal and enlightened course of treatment that the parent country can reap the full advantage and benefit of her great territorial dependencies.

## Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1855.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF OCZAKOFF.

The following telegraphic despatch was yesterday received at the Admiralty, from Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons:—

OFF THE MOUTH OF THE DNIEPER, Oct. 18.

This morning the enemy blew up his fortifications on Oczakoff Point, mounting twenty-three guns, which were available by our mortar vessels.

Under date October 21, General Pelissier has sent a telegraphic despatch relative to the capture of Kinburn, in which he says:—

The Anglo-French division of the army has actively contributed to the success of the allied squadron.

Having been landed on the peninsula about five kilometres from the fortress, it took up its position, and in the night of the 18th opened the trenches at 800 metres from the works.

When the fleet commenced its heavy fire on the 17th two companies of Chasseurs, under cover at a distance of 400 metres from the batteries, were able to keep up a fusillade on the Russian artillerymen at their guns.

The field artillery also played an effective part in the operation.

He also reports the blowing up of the fortifications of Oczakoff, and states that he sends the standard, with the arms of Russia, which floated over the walls of Kinburn.

Yesterday's *Moniteur* says:—"The number of guns taken at Kinburn amounts to one hundred and seventy-four."

An imperial ukase just issued at St. Petersburg, permits the free importation of European colonial produce into the Transcaucasian provinces, via the overland frontiers of Persia and Turkey, during the continuance of the war.

Last night's *Gazette* contains a brief despatch from General Simpson, enclosing the complimentary letters from the Sultan on the termination of the siege of Sebastopol.

A letter from Paris in the *Daily News*, dated Monday evening, says: "There is no news from the Crimea. We are assured, however, that the recent operations of the allied army have placed the army of Prince Gortschakoff in a very bad position. It is further stated that it would not be able to make a retreat to Perekop, and that the position in which it is placed is such as to render it impossible for it to accept battle. The inference drawn from all this is, that the Russian army will be obliged to lay down its arms within a very short period. The financial crisis now engages the attention of every one. The Bank of France has, by a circular letter, summoned those who have deposited with it Rentes and Railway Shares, either to give new securities, or to reimburse a portion of their loans with cash. Much is said about giving forced currency to bank-notes; but the Bank has not yet obtained the consent of the Emperor, who opposes the measure personally, because he fears that it would produce a bad effect abroad."

It is stated that the King of Sweden has sent Admiral Virgin to Paris, and that he is the bearer of the King's ultimatum as to the conditions he requires, as

the price of his throwing up his neutrality, and joining the Western Powers in the prosecution of the war.

Arrangements have been made in Canada, to raise immediately a force of 2,800 recruits for the British army.—*Journal of Commerce*.

## REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHWARK.

Yesterday evening there was a crowded meeting of the electors of Southwark, convened by Mr. Herbert Sturmy, held at the Queen's Head, to determine upon the steps to be taken to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir William Molesworth. After a resolution, lamenting the decease of their late representative, the following motion was carried with only one dissentient:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the claims of George Scovell, Esq., to fill the vacancy in the representation of Southwark best deserve the support of the electors, as from his long and intimate acquaintance with the borough, and his well-known liberal principles, his return will most advance the political and local interests of the borough.

Mr. Sturmy returned thanks on behalf of Mr. Scovell, and stated that that gentleman would be in London to-morrow. He had just received a telegraphic communication from Mr. Scovell to the following effect: "Paris, Tuesday.—I shall certainly stand. My address as soon as possible." On the motion of Mr. G. D. Field, seconded by Mr. Alderson, a committee of electors present was appointed to take the necessary measures for securing Mr. Scovell's election. Mr. Scovell will, it is stated, give a general and independent support to Lord Palmerston's Administration, and will render the noble lord every assistance in carrying on the war to a successful issue. He was a candidate at the last general election, when the numbers stood as follows:—Sir W. Molesworth, 3,941; Mr. A. Pollatt, 3,887; Mr. G. Scovell, 2,909.

At a late hour last night, the following address from Sir Charles Napier, dated "Merchistoun, Hants, Oct. 23, 1855," was extensively circulated and posted throughout the borough:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTHWARK.

The lamented death of your late representative, Sir Wm. Molesworth, has again caused a vacancy in the representation of Southwark; at the late election I abstained from going to the poll, the time for preparation having been so short. I have again been solicited to allow myself to become a candidate, which I cheerfully accede to, and announce my intention of this time going to the poll, feeling satisfied that the electors of the large and important borough of Southwark, to whom my sentiments are so well known, will on this occasion do me the honour of electing me as their representative. I object to a personal canvass, thinking that every elector should exercise his right of voting unswayed and unbiased, and the only expenses I will be put to will be those necessary to the poll. I shall, however, have pleasure in attending any district meeting where my presence may be required, and if the electors approve of my sentiments they will send me to Parliament; if not they will choose a better man. This is the way, in my opinion, elections should be conducted, especially in the metropolis.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient, humble servant,

CHARLES NAPIER.

Mr. Conyngham's name appeared on placards posted throughout the borough; and Mr. Edwin James, Q.O. is also spoken of as a candidate.

Yesterday morning, Mr. James Rust, of Alconbury House, was returned for the county of Huntingdonshire, without opposition. He is a Conservative, but is willing to concede to the members of the Roman Church, as to all others, the free right of worshipping God in the manner most agreeable to their conscientious feelings. Till Russia gave up her aggressive policy, he was an advocate for the prosecution of the war with such vigour as, combined with the aid of our respected and gallant Allies, could not fail of bringing it to a desirable termination. Mr. Rust, in reply to questions, said that no one would be more happy than himself if a measure could be introduced which would meet the objections of all parties with regard to Church-rates; he should support, too, the admission of Dissenters at the university on the same footing as members of the Church of England.

Parliament was yesterday further prorogued by Royal Commission until Tuesday, the 11th day of December next.

It is stated that Lieutenant-General the Hon. G. Anson is to be Commander-in-Chief in India, giving up Madras.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. Herbert returned to Wilton House, near Salisbury, on Monday, from visiting the Marquis of Lansdowne, at Bowood-park.

Respecting the late attempt at assassination in Cavan, the *Mail* of Monday night says: "The unfortunate lady, Miss Hinds, still lives, but is in a most precarious condition. She has the command of her mind and her senses—she can speak, and hear, and see. To hope for recovery, however, with the murderous bullet in her brain, is, we fear, not warranted by medical science."

We (*Scottish Daily News*) understand public meetings are about to be held in all the large cities of Scotland, to take the question of peace or war into serious consideration.

At Copenhagen "a new Ministry has been created for the despatch of all the internal affairs of the kingdom of Denmark, M. Bang, President of the Council, is its chief."

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The quantity of grain fresh in since Monday very scanty. Every article held to-day at fully Monday's rates.

Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 560 qrs; foreign, 2,410 qrs. Barley, English, 120 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; foreign, — qrs. Oats, English, 100 qrs; Irish, 2,330; foreign, 4,200 qrs. Flour, English, 480; Irish, —; foreign, — sacks, 4,15 barrels.



## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On the abolition of the COMPULSORY Newspaper Stamp, the price of the NONCONFORMIST was reduced one penny, in addition to the penny for the stamp. Consequently, the price of single copies is

Unstamped . . . Fourpence.  
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The stamped copies have the privilege of retransmission by post, as often as required, for FIFTEEN days after date, if so folded as to show the whole of the stamp. The unstamped copies, not exceeding four ounces in weight, may be posted without restriction of time, by attaching an ordinary penny postage stamp each time.

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The terms for Advertising in the NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One line . . . . . A Shilling.  
Each additional line . . . . . Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find the NONCONFORMIST a valuable medium for their announcements.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to the Publisher, Mr. WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

## NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS.

The following is the number of stamps at one penny issued to the religious newspapers in London from the 1st January to 30th June, 1855, according to the last Government return:—

Record . . . (twice a week)	205,000
Watchman . . . . .	82,600
Nonconformist . . . . .	76,945
Ecclesiastical Gazette . . . . .	71,700
British Banner . . . . .	69,659
Spectator . . . . .	67,500
Wesleyan Times . . . . .	51,000
Clerical Journal . . . . .	49,000
John Bull . . . . .	40,500
Britannia . . . . .	32,925
English Churchman . . . . .	30,750
Christian Times . . . . .	29,401
Patriot . . . (twice a week)	55,883
Inquirer . . . . .	24,000
Church and State Gazette . . . . .	11,000
Courier . . . . .	8,760

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter on Church-rates in Poplar is unavoidably deferred.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1855.

## SUMMARY.

HOWEVER important the war in the East, public attention is now, perforce, absorbed in the domestic affairs of ourselves and neighbours. We are passing through a monetary crisis unequalled in severity since the railway collapse of 1847. Unfortunately, we are yet scarcely able to estimate its extent or consequences. The constant drain of specie for war purposes continues, and is likely to increase rather than diminish. The truth respecting the late harvest is slowly coming out. Mark-lane has, after all, been the true index of the state of affairs. For ourselves, we can rejoice in a fair crop, though it is believed somewhat below the average. But we have been more fortunate than the rest of Europe. The deficiency in France is estimated at from three to five million quarters. There have been short crops in Spain and Italy; while in northern Germany the partial failure of rye, the chief food of the working classes, is likely to occasion considerable distress and greatly restrict the exportation of corn. Consequently, we hear of agitation at home, of ascending prices at Mark-lane, of the prohibition of the export of cereals in France, and

of a scramble in American markets for their surplus of wheat. In one day, not less than 100,000 quarters of wheat and flour exchanged hands in New York!

The monetary pressure is best indicated by the rise of the Bank rate of discount, within a period of six weeks, from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 and 7 per cent. Still, the drain of gold to France continues. An arrival of specie from Australia, a few days ago, to the extent of about a million, was speedily absorbed by the insatiable Bank of France—nor are there any data from which to estimate the monetary requirements of our neighbour. The drain on both sides the Channel continues. Here, where commerce is in a sound state, trading and speculative engagements are necessarily so contracted, that all branches of business suffer—though but for a time. But in France, where a fictitious prosperity has been created, and delusive schemes like the Credit Mobilier encouraged by the Government, the reaction is alarming, and has been aggravated by the sudden restrictive measures that the Emperor's Cabinet and the Bank of France have found it necessary to adopt. In spite of the extraordinary measures taken to maintain a large metallic reserve in Paris—the Bank actually buying gold at a considerable loss—bullion cannot be retained, but day after day is the fear expressed that a suspension of cash payments must be the result. Louis Napoleon is doing his best in other directions to meet the crisis. The central Government places at the disposal of the prefects of departments the credit of ten millions, open on the 22nd of December, to aid in the purchase and distribution of bread, or those articles that in France are used in lieu of bread. The Emperor has already passed edicts which encourage the importation of corn, the railway tariffs for its conveyance have been reduced, severe measures are threatened against jobbers, and at the same time the export of buckwheat, maize, potatoes, and chestnuts is prohibited. But the allusions of the Minister of the Interior, in his circular on the subject, show that there are fears of popular outbreak, and seem to countenance the rumour that insurrectionary movements are being organised in various parts of France. The trial of the Angers revolutionists gives us a glimpse of Red Republican ferocity that makes us recoil from the visions of blood and plunder it suggests. Louis Napoleon's repressive system has failed in its expected results. The press, it is true, is silent—but is not free discussion far better, even for his regime, than the existence of the *Marianne* and some seventeen other secret societies, all bent upon the destruction of the present Government? We can easily imagine that the prospect before him will dispose the Emperor of the French to an early settlement with Russia, after the close of the present campaign.

Parliament is prorogued to December 11th, but as it is not said "to meet for the despatch of business," we may conclude that there will be no Christmas session. In connexion with the prorogation, the *Daily News* says: "The question of a dissolution was entertained, but was deferred for further consideration." This report tallies with the advice given in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*. The great Whig quarterly, assuming that Lord Palmerston will be unable to command a constant majority in the present House of Commons, advises that the country shall be appealed to to decide, whether the war shall be further prosecuted, and the present Government is worthy of its confidence. It has for some time past been understood that the Premier, rather than retire from office, is quite prepared for this alternative. And, although he no doubt would, if possible, avoid a dissolution, the country ought to be prepared for the eventuality. It is very likely the noble lord will appeal to the country before the termination of another session, and we earnestly hope that Nonconformists will be prepared for so great an occasion of advancing their principles. The subject ought now to be kept steadily in view, and practical measures taken while there is opportunity.

Ecclesiastical questions seem ever uppermost, and are constantly, if quietly, widening the channel of that current which will eventually sweep away religious establishments. We can do no more on the present occasion than call attention to the address of the committee of the Religious Liberation Society on the subject of Church-rates. The experience of Ireland shows that there are other means, besides votes in Parliament, of getting rid of ecclesiastical taxes. It will be recollected that the late Government passed a measure for mitigating the pressure of that obnoxious tax which goes by the name of Ministers' Money, and gave authority to the local corporations to collect it. These municipal bodies have, however, one and all, with proper spirit and indignation, declined the degrading office; and Sir J. Young's peddling measure, defended with such absurd pertinacity, remains a dead letter. A deputation from these corporations has waited upon the present Irish Secretary, Mr. Horsman, to urge the desirability of abolishing the impost

entirely. But the honourable gentleman tells them he is only an executive officer, and unable to explain the intentions of the Government. He can only promise that the subject shall be laid before them. The Irish Tenant League have been endeavouring to resuscitate an almost effete agitation, and, with that view, have so widened its basis as to include the Church question, apparently with the view of securing a more earnest support from the Romish clergy. Irish Liberals have so long been in the habit of making the State-Church question a mere stalking horse, that their English friends will scarcely expect any really effective assistance from the last new move.

The very Liberal Conservatism of Mr. Rust,—elected, yesterday, for Huntingdonshire, in the room of Viscount Mandeville, the new Duke of Manchester,—is an indication of the negative power it is possible to exert, where numerical or organic feebleness prevents positive success. It is becoming the fashion to put forward supporters of Lord Derby with the claims of Lord Stanley—and that fashion true Liberals would do well to encourage, at the expense of the sham Liberalism which, in the strength of nominal opposition to old Toryism, obstructs the reforms of young Conservatism. An analogous duty rests just now upon the friends of peace. In the proximate elections,—especially at Southwark, vacated by the lamented death of Sir William Molesworth, and solicited by Mr. Scovell and Sir Charles Napier,—care should be taken to discover which of the candidates has the most pacific bias, and to make his appearance on the hustings at least an opportunity of pronouncing on the policy of the war.

The agricultural dinner,—that most valuable institution of the recess—has afforded a platform, during the past week, to the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Harrowby, and Mr. H. Drummond. The Conservative Marquis reiterated with courage and force the objections to the war he did not shrink from expressing in Parliament. The Ministerial Earl kept the secret of his colleagues' intentions, by an adroit alternation of commonplaces. The Parliamentary Diogenes found fault with the *Times*, for finding fault with Lord Raglan and the supposed Prussian match; and deprecated, generally, that habit of amateur censorship in which himself excels. At Bolton, Lord Stanley has discoursed on mechanics' institutions; at Hawarden, Mr. Gladstone on colonisation; and at Padiham, Sir J. K. Shuttleworth on the Windsor schools, in which the Queen provides good instruction for the children of her estate.

The relations of Austria and Italy, Naples and the Allies, are again prominent, but not clear. King Bomba, relieved from the fear of a hostile visit from a French and English squadron, openly caresses that vile instrument of his tyranny whom he had pretended to throw away. Mazza is said to have assured his sbirri from the first that his dismissal was unreal, and now to have been seen at the Palace in the uniform of office. Will the squadron now fulfil its threat? is the question in men's minds, and it suggests another, Is Austria stimulating Bomba or unable to restrain him? The two questions hang together. If it be known in London and Paris that insult cannot be avenged on Naples without breaking with Austria and revolutionising Italy, we may be sure that it will go unavenged. The conduct of our Ambassador at Florence is confirmation of that belief. The Court of Tuscany, at the bidding of that of Vienna, picks a quarrel with Piedmont; and the Marquis of Normanby is found leisurely mediating, or timidly remonstrating. Confident in the adequacy of her military preparations, and still more confident that the great Powers will never use against her their only effectual weapon, Austria seems bent on extending as well as maintaining her influence in the peninsula. She is willing even to pay for that object the heavy price of important concessions to the Papal power. By a Concordat with Rome, the Imperial Court gives up, in all but name, that ecclesiastical independence for which the most Roman Catholic States have not been the last to contend. The episcopacy, clergy, and schools of Austria, it hands over to the Italian Pontiff, reserving only a veto on his appointments. But the closer the ties between priest and king, the surer they will be to go down together when the deluge does come.

There are no new signs that it will be let loose by the hand of the present war. Operations for this winter, and, probably, up to the next—if of such gloomy prospects we must speak—will evidently be confined to regions where the forces of revolution are most unlikely to be started. The capture of Kinburn—quickly followed by the abandonment of Oczakoff, at the opposite point—facilitate, and can hardly fail to tempt, expeditions against Kherson and Nicolaieff. The re-establishment of the siege of Kars indicates the prolongation of struggle in that quarter. The war is indeed taking a turn. Turkey is being left to defend herself in Asia, while we waste the fringe of Russia,—and perhaps waste ourselves; Austria holding the Principalities as a hostage;



and England following humbly in the wake of France. There is but one consolation in the prospect: it is not the sort of war likely to flatter either our pride of soldiership or our pride of philanthropy.

#### RECENT SUCCESS AND IMPENDING TRIAL.

THE capture of Kinburn by the Allies is one of the few achievements since the opening of the war, in which the skill displayed has equalled the valour. The completeness of the success, and the comparatively small cost at which it was purchased, indicate competent generalship. But how far this new invasion of Russian soil may further the general object of the campaign—whether it may not be taken as a mere preliminary to a struggle on a more extended scale after the approaching winter—or what may be the strategic plans of which this is clearly the initiatory step—we are wholly unable to determine. If it be intended to destroy Nicolaieff and Kherson, and thus annihilate the Russian navy in the East in its very germs, we may regard the war as destined to continue some years longer, and to absorb in its wasteful vortex an incalculable amount of blood and treasure. But we find it difficult thus to interpret this new movement of the Allies. We imagine it to have been made with a direct relation to the campaign in the Crimea, and rather with a view to threaten and perhaps interrupt Prince Gortschakoff's line of communication with the empire, than to lay siege to the important places already named, or to effect fresh territorial conquests. We can hardly suppose that the Allies feel themselves at liberty to start upon a new enterprise, whilst the Crimea is still held by a powerful Russian army, nor that their generals would be cutting out work for the next campaign, before they have completed what more properly belongs to this. But, we repeat, no reliable judgment can be formed out of the scanty materials which are yet before us—nor is it possible to resolve whether the last success of the Allies points in the direction of an earlier peace, or a protracted, extended, and ruinous war.

Doubtful as the prospect must be admitted to be, we cannot forbear the expression of our hope, that this vigorous prosecution of hostilities by the Western Powers—this enlarging of the area in which the work of destruction is being carried on—this bold and hitherto successful advance at the close of a fearful campaign—may not be intended to cut off chance of negotiation during the winter, and may, perhaps, serve to render the Allies more disposed to listen to terms, and Russia more anxious to concede them. However this may be, it becomes the British public to be thoroughly prepared for the frightful sacrifices which they will entail upon themselves by a determined and unnecessary persistence in the present contest.

In the first place, the indications are tolerably plain, and will probably become still more so before winter is over, that financial embarrassment, and high prices of food, will put such a strain upon our trade and commerce as to search out all their weaknesses, and produce intense distress. With money at six per cent.—with a rapid and continuous drain of gold from the country—with a scanty harvest all over the North of Europe, and the probability of bread reaching a famine price—with a burthen of taxation which our industry could ill sustain even at the best of times—and with the moral certainty of a new loan in the spring—it would be childish to expect anything but diminished commercial enterprise, disastrous failures, a general falling off of employment, a large increase of pauperism, a fall of wages, and great popular discontent. We must make up our minds to pass through a very gloomy, if not perilous, winter. No doubt, if necessity shuts us up to such a period of suffering, we have strength enough to struggle through it. But this much is certain, that we are approaching a crisis which will entail on many the direst distress, which will involve not a few in hopeless ruin, and which may well make all look forward with grave anxiety. This war is no pastime. It will have its day of settlement with all classes. Woe will betide us, if we protract it vain-gloriously.

Then, again, it is impossible not to regard with some apprehension, the financial and economical prospects and proceedings of our Imperial ally. The gigantic efforts being made by the Government of France to tide over the serious difficulties which beset them, reveal their sense of the imminence and magnitude of their peril—while the exceptional courses which they are driven to pursue, certify to us beforehand that they do but postpone a trial by means which will aggravate its intensity. Domestic symptoms in France are anything but assuring, so far, at least, as the present regime is concerned—nor can the most sanguine admirer of her existing institutions regard them as developing the element of stability. The evil which is eating into the core of the Empire, may, for the present, be concealed—and the inevitable retribution which follows upon a long course of violated economic law, may be deferred yet awhile. But as surely as the sun will rise to-

morrow, so surely will the day of reckoning come round, and the Imperial Government be compelled to reap the mischiefs which their erroneous policy has sown. Both the Allies have reason enough to pray that that day may not arrive before this war is well concluded. If it should do so—and a prolongation of the war would render it far from improbable—all the fruits of the arduous and eventful contest in which we have been engaged, will be lost in a single day.

For our own part, moreover, we like neither the aspect of continental affairs, nor the tone of sentiment which seems to pervade the United States of America. It seems evident to us that Austria is beginning to take advantage of our pre-occupation, and to encourage, if she do not foment, defiance of the Allies by the minor courts under her influence. Tuscany obeys but her bidding in provoking a rupture with Piedmont. Naples is probably but her puppet in casting studied insult upon the British name. For good reasons, no doubt, Austria will keep aloof from the war as long as possible. But covertly, she has it in her power to worry the Allies in well nigh every quarter of the Continent—to undermine their influence—to multiply obstacles to their success. These indignities we must bear with patience, or we must push Austria into open hostility. The first alternative is more humiliating than could be any peace with Russia—the last, would be the signal for a revolutionary eruption throughout Europe which could only end, we fear, in a period of popular anarchy, and a lasting establishment of military despotism. The longer we continue the contest with Russia, the more scope we give to the mean and insolent absolutism of Austria.

Nor are we at all satisfied that America will be content to look on much longer as an inactive spectator. If rumour does not belie her, she has already "a bone to pick" with our Cabinet. Lord Palmerston's jaunty vigour has placed his Government clearly in the wrong as regards the Government at Washington—and in beating up for recruits in the United States, his agents have been convicted of violating the laws of the Republic. He was forewarned of his danger by Mr. Milner Gibson, but, as usual, he replied to the warning with an untimely joke. He has now given brother Jonathan a handle against us, which brother Jonathan is very well disposed to use to our disadvantage. What will come next? Who can foretell? Out of what insignificant beginnings do international differences, for the most part, take their rise. That we are in danger of being seriously embroiled with the United States, we cannot believe—but it is obvious that in prolonging the war with Russia, we shall not carry with us the moral sympathy of the Transatlantic Republic—and it is equally clear that, in that case, America will do nothing to lighten our difficulties, or to smooth our path.

Now, if we could persuade ourselves that an indefinite continuation of the contest was a dire but unavoidably necessity, we should do our best to look this thickening host of difficulties manfully in the face. But the question has long since resolved itself into one of policy—of doubtful policy, at best—and we deem it neither patriotic, nor wise, nor even brave, to shut our eyes to the sacrifices we must incur, and the risks we must run. In any case, it is well to count the costs. The most foolish course a nation can pursue, is the prosecution of an indefinite object in a heedless spirit. Either we are bound in honour, consistency, and policy to go on, or we are not. If we are so bound, let us know at once the worst we have to expect—if we are not, let us weigh seriously the dangers and losses we are called upon to encounter. Sure we are, that they who fight without reason, deserve to be punished without mercy.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

THE partial fall of Sebastopol—involving the literal destruction of Russia's maritime power in the Euxine,—has proved less influential upon the relation of the opposing armies than upon the state of parties at home. It gave, of course, an elation beyond the reach of argument to the personal following of Lord Palmerston,—a following swollen with his fortune from a handful to a host. It influenced the Conservative camp with jealousy of the successful Whig, and alarm at his possible uses of success. It placed the democratic mind in a dilemma betwixt desire of a new battle-field and distrust of the new dictator. It disposed the thoughtfully humane of all parties to consider whether victory could not be turned to the aid of peace.

It is the democratic dilemma on which we would fasten attention as the real core of the situation. The dubiety of honest, energetic minds is always entitled to respect,—and of such minds no party can show a larger proportion than the democratic. The indecision once ended, the alternative adopted is sure to be prosecuted with the force of conviction. Disorganised and silent as is now the great popular party,—without leaders and almost without organs,—let it but receive a rallying sign, and it will spring at once into

orderly activity: find a mouthpiece in every popular newspaper, and chiefs in the Cabinet itself. Though, like all other popular parties under radically imperfect forms of government, it may be powerless on its own behalf, it is resistless at the back of another. Let the democracy only make up their minds to go for or against the war, and the only possible dictator will be the parliamentary leader best able to effectuate, or to seem to effectuate, their wishes.

Their present indecision is well expressed by the *Leader*, in sentences which have the appearance of no indecision, but only delay:—

The duty of Liberals is clear. It is not for them to facilitate any disgraceful and precarious compromise. It is not for them to urge the Government in the prosecution of an aimless war, to be closed when the belligerents consider that they have fought long enough for honour and for self-satisfaction. If it be impossible to change the basis of the conflict, and to bring the liberties of Europe into view, let a fair agreement be concluded with the Government of Russia. . . . When Parliament reassembles, whether before or after Christmas, Lord Palmerston will stand opposed to a vast phalanx of the Opposition, old and new—Russell and Gladstone, Bright and Disraeli, city interests and county interests, manufacturing antipathies and University scruples. Before such an opposition any half-sincere Government must fall. It will be useless, then, to foment the blind fanaticism of that mighty mob which reads the *Times*, thinks Napoleon III. the only man fit for France, talks of honour, and has no idea of what the war means, or to what it should lead. The peace-party, in such a case, will be the stronger in reason, in sentiment, in substantial morality. We must hear from the Minister, and we must observe in Europe, something that will sanctify the prolongation of the bloody Russian struggle, or that struggle must end. If we are spectators only of a conventional tragic drama, with a diplomatic act-drop to fall at Vienna after the fifth campaign, better damn it at once than be duped into a public crime. It is well that, through whatever combination, the next session of Parliament, followed perhaps by a dissolution, will bring this tremendous question to an issue.

The words omitted from the above express a belief that "a new campaign and an extension of the war," would involve a disturbance, if not an overthrow, of the military despotisms. If this be true, there is no alternative, and there need be no anxiety. We have nothing to do but join ourselves to that "mighty mob" which shouts for more blood, careless where it be spilt or with what object: events will work out a release from our responsibility and a gratification of our desires. But this is not our contemporary's meaning—else why his allusion to the "half-sincere" Government and the parliamentary issue? He is conscious that the war may be prolonged through five bloody acts, and the fifth be no better than the second. It is his, then, to choose between advising its prolongation and advising its cessation. And we pray him to mark that his choice is not between an evil and a good, but between two evils—the lesser of which is a conflict of arms for a victory of principles; incalculable slaughter, to end in the establishment of ideas. That he should be willing to await a decision on the objects of the war while the war itself is still in progress, is sufficiently serious. But when the hour of decision comes, it is not, we repeat, an absolute choice that is presented. We can but give our vote in favour of an uncertain good,—inasmuch as we cannot be sure that the war will go in the way it seemeth to go. Its direction is as little in the hands of Parliament as of democratic journalists, and least of all in the hands of democratic constituencies. A general election at such a moment, would be a hideous farce,—a relegation of European destinies to the "blind fanaticism of that mighty mob" which believes in Lord Palmerston, Louis Napoleon, and the *Times*. In vain should we thereafter shriek our disappointment and denunciation. Dynastic intrigue and class passions would work together, till the accomplishment of the former and the exhaustion of the latter. It is only by the timely decision of the democratic mind in favour of a peace which will give the continental peoples an opportunity of reasserting their claims ere Russia can re-collect her forces, that it can escape from the dilemma into which it has been brought by generous sympathy with foreign nations and tardy discovery of domestic treachery.

#### THE LATE SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

THE right honourable baronet so suddenly smitten with death, at the prime of life, and within a few months of his elevation to a well-deserved eminence, was unquestionably remarkable as a man and as a legislator;—his capabilities as an administrator he had scarcely time to approve. His public character was one of which there are very few types in English history; the representative at once of an ancient, titled, wealthy family, and of opinions almost equally unfashionable with the aristocracy and *caviars* to the people. Personally, we believe, his was a character happily not rare. He displayed from early youth an application to books and affairs scarcely to be exceeded by any plebeian aspirant to fame. His appearance at twenty-two years of



age in the first reformed Parliament, for the county of Cornwall, was not that of an hereditary chief of squires. He was already conspicuous in a school of political philosophy, and among the tribunes of a triumphant democracy. The disciple of Bentham, the associate of Stewart and Mill, he put himself before the country, while yet a youth, a ripe scholar and a mature statesman. His performances as a writer and speaker bore out that pretension from the beginning. He purchased the *Westminster Review*, and wrote largely in its pages on questions of political economy and of colonization. He spoke on important occasions in the House; and though his oratory was rather essay-recitation than debate, and his temperament was extremely unfavourable to delivery, he gained intellectual respect by every effort of the kind. His articles and speeches were characterised in common by strength and completeness. His masculine understanding mastered every detail, ranged them in logical order, and grasped them with a firm hold.

It was this very minuteness of his intellectual operations which detracted from their effect, and disparaged his reputation. Men rarely applaud an advocate who leaves nothing to minor men—no ray of light permitted to escape—no blade of opposition not trampled down. Sir William's hearers and readers laboured to attend long after they had been convinced—and often laboured in vain. Nor was that the worst effect. His excess of detail raised suspicion of inability to deal with principles. And the suspicion once aroused, confirmations were furnished by more than one event of his career. No one doubts the integrity of his convictions. The tenacity of his adherence to the questions of Colonial reform and of the ballot, was exhibited even under the trying test of membership in a Coalition Ministry. But on questions of religious liberty and of international polity, he showed neither decision nor firmness. An avowed antagonist of the doctrines of the Established Church, he was indifferent to the anomaly of its compulsory support, and even zealous in defence of the endowment of Irish Catholicism.\* A warm supporter, at two important crises, of the doctrine of international non-intervention, he not only acceded to the Russian war, but gave all the force of his position to the prosecution of the war after peace had become a Cabinet question. He had, in short, the characteristic defects of his political school. He was proud of the title of "Philosophical Radical,"—but it is a title by which the people knows no man whom it loves. The metaphysics of Hobbes were its foundation,—the maxims of Whiggery its guide; ultra-theories, but strictly moderate practices. Had Sir William lived long to enjoy his Colonial Secretaryship, he might have built up a monument in the affection of the Colonies. As it is, we believe he will make as small a name in the history of statesmanship as of literature.

Lord Wharfedale died on Monday, at Wortley Hall, the family seat in Yorkshire. The Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, M.P. (the Recorder), and other near relatives, have been congregated at Wortley Hall, in anticipation of the approaching end of their relative. The deceased nobleman was a Liberal Conservative in politics, but mainly employed himself in promoting the interests of his tenants, and, like his father, was greatly attached to agriculture, seeking all the newest modes to improve the culture of the land. He sat for the West Riding of Yorkshire from the general election in 1841, being returned with Mr. E. Denison at the head of the poll, defeating Viscount Milton and Viscount Morpeth (now Earl of Carlisle), until the death of his father in 1845, when he succeeded to the family honours and estates.

In obedience to the Mosaic laws, Jew butchers kill their oxen in a particular way—by cutting the throat, and allowing the animals to bleed to death. Butchers generally kill oxen by striking them on the head with a pole-axe, thus crushing in the skull and wounding the brain; a cane is then thrust into the centre of the spine to destroy vitality by breaking the marrow: by this method an ox is killed in a few minutes, with little pain (it is supposed) and no needless cruelty. But some people allege that the Jewish mode, by which the animals are longer dying, is very cruel. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have taken up the matter, and summoned two Jew butchers on a charge of cruelty. There has been a very full investigation at the Mansion House. On Tuesday, Sir Peter Laurie pronounced a decision: he dismissed the charge. There was clearly no wanton cruelty in the conduct of the slaughtermen; they acted in obedience to a religious law; and as Christian butchers kill sheep, calves, and pigs by bleeding them to death, why should Jews be punished for killing oxen in the same way?

\* It is due to more than an individual reputation to remind the public at this moment that the current representation of Mr. Miall's contest with Sir William Molesworth is contrary to fact. It is frequently alleged that Sir William's editorship of *Hobbes*, was the ground of the opposition. The circumstance was first mentioned by Mr. Miall in reply to a speech imputing his previous vocation as a disqualification for the duties of a legislator. The meaning of the retort was perverted by Sir William, and excited on either side a degree of animosity to be regretted but not controlled.

#### MP.'S AND THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

Several members of Parliament are just now giving an account of their stewardship to their constituents. Last Wednesday, Mr. McGregor, M.P. for Glasgow, addressed the electors and non-electors in the City Hall. In reference to the war, he held that much had been done to humble Russia. Looking at the state of Europe, he trusted that the time was not far distant when most of the German nations would obtain constitutional freedom. The fall of Sebastopol has created fears in the minds of the sovereigns, which must terminate in one of two things, either they will give constitutional freedom to their subjects, or their subjects will wrest that freedom from them.

Mr. E. H. J. Craufurd has recently addressed his constituents at several places in the county of Ayr, giving a narrative of the parliamentary incidents of the year, and expressing confidence in Lord Palmerston. Confidence resolutions were passed by the meetings.

In addressing his constituents at Dumfries, on Wednesday, Mr. Ewart said: As a member of the Peace Society, at the commencement of the war he would willingly have avoided going into it; but when it was found that Russia was determined upon nothing short of the subjugation of the Ottoman empire, and, by her great accumulation of the munitions of war, seemed determined first to conquer and then control the East, he considered himself fully justified in supporting the war. He could not find any sincerity in the offers of Russia. He would have been glad if the negotiations had succeeded in opening up the Black Sea solely to ships of commerce. The peace of the world might thus have been secured; but after the refusal of those terms by Russia, he could not withhold his assent to the hostilities, and he thought they ought now to be carried on with vigour until they gained an honourable peace. Mr. Ewart received a vote of thanks for his parliamentary services.

A rumour is current at Manchester that before the re-assembling of Parliament Mr. Bright intends to meet his constituents at a great meeting, to be held in the Free Trade Hall. The new building will be far from complete, but it is believed that the large room in it can be temporarily covered over and converted into a place sufficiently comfortable for such an assemblage.

#### DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

For more than a week past, Sir W. Molesworth was ill. On Saturday, it was reported that his life was in danger; and on Monday, about noon, he expired. His decease is variously attributed to a low gastric fever and gout in the stomach. Sir William was only in the forty-fifth year of his life. Not in the enjoyment of the best health, he had been lately residing in Brighton, but was constantly in the habit of coming up to London, when the business of the Colonies or Cabinet meetings required his attention and co-operation. It is only a few days since any of his friends or medical advisers entertained the least anxiety on his state of health, much less the slightest fear that his valuable life was in any danger. But those who best knew his early life and antecedents, had marked a visible decline in his physical power. Sir William Molesworth inherited a bad constitution. He was a weakly child, a youth whose body was a frail mould for a fast and active mind. His grandfather and his father both lived only to middle age. He inherited gout and a strumous constitution. In the last session of Parliament his tendency to sleep was generally observed, and was the subject of good-natured, but serious remark. The excitement, attrition, and labour of public life undermined his physical system. He is numbered with the many who could not keep pace with the railway speed of the times.

Sir W. Molesworth's *début* in public life was as M.P. for Cornwall, which he represented in Parliament from 1832 to 1837. From the first he avowed himself a member of the not numerous but energetic and accomplished party which went by the designation of the "Philosophical Radicals." His most intimate associate during this period of his career was Mr. Temple Leader, with whom he for a time kept house in common. Less akin in opinions, but more like to Molesworth in his tastes and intellectual habits, was the late Charles Buller, with whom he lived on terms of confidential intimacy. Common intellectual pursuits kept him in close alliance with Mr. George Grote and Mr. John Stuart Mill. A radical so pronounced had small chance of retaining his seat for Cornwall after the effervescence of the Reform Bill period was over. But Leeds welcomed the rejected of the squires and their "Chandos clause" voters, and he sat in Parliament for that borough from 1837 to 1841. On the dissolution of 1841 he had reason to suspect that Leeds could not return two Liberal members. He accordingly did not contest the northern town, giving his interest to Mr. Hume. That old veteran showed less sagacity than his junior. Mr. Hume was defeated by Mr. William Beckett, and lost Leeds by a minority of forty-three votes. Sir William Molesworth then remained out of Parliament, biding his time for four years, during which interval he used to say that he gave himself a second and a sounder political education. He read and thought, and accumulated capital for his future senatorial life. He was returned for the borough of Southwark in 1845, which he continued to represent till his death. While a member of the House of Commons, his voice and vote were unreservedly given in favour of every liberal principle and measure; but it was chiefly as an enlightened and able advocate of colonization and reform in our system of penal transportation that he distinguished himself. To this it was owing that when he consented to accept administrative office,

he was, after a short time spent in the rather un congenial Board of Works, promoted to the Colonial Department. In the Cabinet, however, Sir William's presence appears to have been more important as a recognition of the eligibility of men entertaining his opinions to office, than for any very active or influential part he took in the deliberations of Government. Sir William took an active part in the attempt to establish the short-lived *London Review*; but his principal literary effort was his collective edition of the works of Hobbes. He printed the Latin and philosophical works in five handsome 8vo volumes, including all the "obscure mathematics;" and subsequently he also printed and published, uniform, the "English Works," in eleven volumes—all accompanied with numerous expensive plates and engravings. His intended biography of Hobbes was, it is stated, far advanced, but it remains in manuscript uncompleted.

Sir William's best speeches in Parliament were, it is well known, "prepared." They were the result of reading, labour, and reflection. He was rather a "dull speaker," and his manner was formal and somewhat dogmatic; but he was always listened to with attention and respect.

Sir William married, in 1844, the daughter of Bruce Carstairs, Esq., whose first husband was Temple West, Esq. He had no family by this lady, who survives; as does also the Dowager Lady Molesworth. One sister survives, married to Mr. Richard Ford, of well-known literary reputation.

#### AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

A speech made by the Marquis of Granby at the Waltham Agricultural Association has excited attention from the political position of the speaker. At the dinner which followed the show, the noble Marquis, in proposing "Success to the Waltham Agricultural Association," dealt with a variety of matters—the flourishing prospects of the farmer, the average character of the harvest, the demand for corn from France, its abundance in America, the benefits of agricultural associations, and the war. He did not believe that the farmers are in favour of the war because it tends to keep up high prices—that is a most unjust accusation. They are in favour of the war because, like the majority, they believe that it is just and necessary. But they would bear with him when he stated that he had arrived at a contrary opinion. It was said Russia is aggressive: but let her be as aggressive as she may, looking to our recent experience of the power of England and France, what fear need they entertain of Russian aggression? As an aggregate power Russia can do nothing. England and France have rushed headlong into this war. They were told that it was waged for the sake of freedom against despotism, civilisation against barbarism. Beware. It is a most dangerous thing to interfere in the internal concerns of another country. "Had it not been for the submarine telegraph, England would have been enjoying peace at the present time." What progress has been made in the permanent limitation of the Black Sea fleet? The Emperor of Russia would not scruple to run an express-train through any treaty that may be framed. Supposing Russia to be that aggressive power which she is represented to be, the only safeguard we have is in our own fortitude and bravery, and in the junction of all the Western Powers—the cordial union of England, France, Austria, and Prussia. You might fight for forty years, and each year gain battles equal to the Alma, but all would be of no avail unless you came to some definite agreement with the Austrian empire as to the limitation of Russian power; and we must hope for peace rather upon our own conviction of our power to resist Russia, and upon Russia's knowledge of that power, than upon any treaty which could be made.—Mr. Chowler said that the Marquis had certainly made two accurate statements—namely, that the farmers do not wish for extreme high prices; and that they are convinced of the justice of the present war, and would be no parties to a dishonourable peace. (Loud cheers.)

At the dinner of the Leominster Agricultural Society, on Tuesday, Captain Hanbury and Mr. King King, two of the Herefordshire Members, made references in their speeches to the rumour of a coalition. Captain Hanbury observed, that "something has been said about coalitions likely to take place next session. Although residing near the metropolis, he had only found it mentioned in one of the leading daily newspapers. It had been said, that a combination of the three P.'s of the House of Commons—Peelites, Peacemakers, and Protectionists—was to be formed. If such a coalition took place, of course they would turn out any Government; but he for one would never be a party to it. All party politics are merged for the present moment to promote the war in which we are now engaged, until the objects for which it was undertaken have been fully realised." Mr. King King looked forward to fierce, perhaps earnest party contests in the coming session. He would not discuss the question of a coalition; but he would say that he should like to see the allied army in possession of the North forts of Sebastopol.

Mr. Henry Drummond has once more appeared upon the political stage in his usual character of a gossip. He presided on Friday at the annual dinner of the Chertsey Agricultural Society. Speaking of the Royal family, he said it was neither more nor less than like the family of any farmer then hearing him; and he took the *Times* to task for an article on the alleged Prussian marriage, likening that paper to an impertinent neighbour, who, on learning that a young man had fallen in love with a farmer's daughter, should turn round and remark that it was an improper marriage. Discussing the merits of the army and navy, he reproached the public with encouraging calumnies and slanders against officers serving their country abroad.



and statesmen serving it at home; instancing the attacks on Lord Raglan, on Admiral Dundas and Mr. Sidney Herbert for "sparing Odessa," and now of General Simpson. In acknowledging compliments to himself, he touched on the benefits of leases, his Registry of Titles Bill, the state of parties, and cottage accommodation. With regard to his own conduct in Parliament, he could honestly say that he had endeavoured all along to look at things not at sounds. He positively cared nothing about a measure which was called conservative, or which was introduced by a party said to be conservative, if in point of fact its tendency was destructive, he always voted against it. Neither would he give factions votes to turn out a Government. At present we have five parties in the House of Commons, any four of which are able at any moment to devour the fifth. His belief was, that their real danger consisted in the propensity of the House of Commons to become the Government of the country—to become the Executive instead of being simply the Legislature; and against such a system he would always contend. Mr. Locke King, one of the guests, kept closer to the subject of the gathering, and discoursed practically on the necessity of simplifying the transfer of land and opening it to capital.

At the meeting of the Royal Forest Agricultural Society at Winkfield, last week, Colonel Seymour, Esquerry in Waiting to Prince Albert, made some pointed remarks relative to newspaper comments on the war. "We must not, he said, allow our commanding officers to work with a rope round their necks. The way in which Lord Raglan was maligned up to his death, really has made the blood boil of every one who calls himself a soldier, and I am sorry to say that General Simpson has been attacked in the same unfounded manner. I can say from the best authority, that the French entertain very different opinions to what you are led to believe from the columns of some of the daily newspapers. The French have an idea that our generals, and all our engineers, our officers, and our soldiers, are men that ought to be prized and valued, instead of being maligned as they have been." While allowing all due praise to newspaper correspondents, he said: "There is no doubt they have very much increased the difficulties of the war. Many things have been written, until the French have said, 'For God's sake, put a stop to this; do not allow your correspondents to send these reports home.' The French, as you are aware, have put an entire stop to it; they have no such things as letters appearing in their papers. I am not one of those who would like to carry it so far as that, and the only object of my remarks is to entreat you not to believe as gospel every word that appears against our commanding officers. What I dread as a soldier is, that in time it will have a grievous effect on the discipline of our army."

The Earl of Harrowby, a member of the Cabinet, took occasion, at the meeting of the Sandon and Marston Agricultural Association, on Wednesday last, to express his views relative to the war, which he characterised as just, necessary, and righteous:—

If any doubts could have been entertained upon the subject prior to the war, the circumstances of the war must have dispelled them, and proved the justice of it. (Hear, hear.) When they came to look upon that great fortress which they had at last taken, what did they find? They found there thousands upon thousands of guns and other materials of war. These could not have been heaped up there for purposes of defence, as no one would have thought of attacking the place, except in self-defence. Nothing but stern necessity could have induced any one to attack it; and, therefore, did it not stand to reason that those materials of war were accumulated at Sebastopol for the purpose of offence—(hear, hear)—for the purpose of threatening the liberty and independence of neighbouring States? (Hear, hear.) And when they came to the Baltic, they found Russia with another fortress on the borders of Sweden—a second Sebastopol; and by means of these fortresses domination was to be secured both in the Baltic and Black Sea. And what position did Russia occupy even now? Cowed as she herself was, she yet cowed Germany. Although the whole of Europe might be said to be in favour of the cause undertaken by the Western Powers, Germany was cowed by Russia from assuming her proper position. The necessity would have arisen at some time of an exertion on the part of Europe to establish its independence, unless she submitted to be entirely at the mercy of the Russian bear, and there could be little doubt that a favourable opportunity had been taken, when England was in frank, firm, and cordial alliance with our noble and gallant neighbour, France. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the war, as now proceeding, presented some features which might well satisfy, in some degree at least, public expectation; and that they would feel it was not their duty, as soon as they had achieved a great success, to patch up a hasty peace. (Hear, hear.) It was, he admitted, desirable honourably to get rid of the war, but not until the cause which led to it had been removed. (Cheers.)

#### LECTURES ON THE WAR.

The announcement of a lecture on the war by George Thompson, Esq., late M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, drew an immense concourse to Cowper-street School-room on Wednesday last. Before the hour of commencement, the great room was densely packed, and hundreds were leaving the doors. There must have been upwards of 2,000 persons present. J. I. Lockhart, Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. Thompson was received with much applause, but from the beginning of his lecture, it was evident that a large minority of the meeting were vehemently opposed to his views. During a speech of nearly two hours' duration, characterised by his usual acuteness and eloquence, he was frequently interrupted by storms of opposition and counter-cheering. The religious tone of his concluding passages especially provoked the tumult of dissentients.

He proposed a resolution condemnatory of the war, which was seconded by Mr. Taylor. An amendment was moved and seconded, in speeches that did not obtain much attention. Mr. Washington Wilks supported the resolution, amidst determined interruption, which at length rose to a tumult that compelled him to desist; notwithstanding, on a show of hands being taken, a great majority were for his proceeding.

On the amendment being put, it appeared to be carried; but for the resolution there was a still more imposing show, and the chairman declared it carried by a large majority.

On Thursday, Mr. Jabez Inwards lectured to a crowded audience at the National Hall; Mr. Dornbusch in the chair. The resolution with which he concluded was similar to those brought forward at recent meetings. An amendment was moved by Mr. Howell. He began by characterising the lecturer and his friends as advocates of Russia—an expression which he was compelled to retract. Mr. Utting, his seconder, provoked so great a burst of indignation, by appearing to speak lightly of the loss of life in the war, that it was only at the interference of Mr. Inwards he was allowed to proceed; but, before concluding, expressed views more in accordance with the resolution than the amendment. Mr. Wilks, in order to secure the adoption of the former, moved an addendum, denouncing the conduct of the Government and the press, in relation to the republican emigrants,—which was seconded by Mr. Bronterre O'Brien. The amendment then found but very few supporters, and the resolution, with the rider, was carried by an immense majority.

The promoters of these meetings have formed themselves into a Stop-the-War committee. They "do not collectively pronounce judgment on the abstract question of peace, nor upon the origin of the present war; but leave every member to take his own ground, confining their united action to the development of a public sentiment in favour of an early termination of the contest. The committee invite the adhesion and co-operation of gentlemen agreeing with their object and principles of union, and solicit subscriptions in aid of their operations. Communications to be addressed to Mr. F. W. Chesson, honorary secretary *pro tem.*, 1 a, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street, London."

#### OUR CRIMINAL POPULATION.

A project is on foot to establish a reformatory institution for the joint use of Devon, Somerset, Dorset, and Cornwall. At the opening of the Somerset Quarter-Sessions, on Tuesday, Mr. Miles, M.P., the Chairman, spoke in favour of the plan. He suggested that a bill should be passed giving the magistrates assembled in Quarter-Sessions the power to charge the expenses of such reformatories on the county-rates, not compulsorily, but in such manner as the magistrates might deem proper. In the mean time, he recommended that a subscription should be raised for the purpose of establishing a reformatory institution.

At the opening of the Worcester Quarter-Sessions, last week, there was an unusual attendance of magistrates, and a discussion on reformatory institutions. The question before the court was, the desirableness of reappointing a committee named last year to consider the act for the better care and reformation of youthful offenders. Sir John Pakington said, that in his view the county had better not move in the matter, but wait the result of the efforts made in other counties. If they did move, they must move on the voluntary principle, and he did not feel sanguine as to the success of that principle when applied to matters of this magnitude. In Warwickshire, 1,600*l.* had been collected; he was not aware whether that sum would be sufficient for the purpose, but he had been told by personal friends that the funds granted by the Government were not enough by 7*l.* a head for the support of the prisoners confined in these establishments. He was anxious to see these establishments carried out, but he repeated his doubts of the success of the voluntary system. Two clergymen expressed their regret that Worcester-shire had no reformatory institution. Lord Lyttelton was anxious that something should be done, but he saw no use in reappointing the committee, because Quarter-Sessions have no power to deal with county-rates in support of these establishments. The committee was not reappointed.

Mr. Jardine, Recorder of Bath, at the opening of the Sessions last week, explained to the grand jury the character and working of the ticket-of-leave system, which he considered extremely dangerous, and recommended an alteration.

The Earl of Chichester also discussed this question at the opening of the East Sussex Sessions on Tuesday. He recommended that convicts should undergo sufficient punishment to make an impression upon them, prior to their discharge, and be more narrowly watched by the authorities. He believed that, under these restraints, the regulations would be most useful, and, in the great majority of cases, the convicts would prove to be as useful and well-conducted men as in the colonies. He could speak of several cases from his own knowledge, where he had employed men of this sort; and he had known other parties who had employed discharged convicts, and found them to be reformed characters, and useful and industrious men.

Colonel Jebb, Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, has addressed a long letter to the *Times*, in favour of the "ticket-of-leave system." He says: "The act which abolished transportation for terms under fourteen years was passed in 1853. There were in the different convict prisons in England at that time upwards of 6,000 convicts under sentences of transportation for seven and ten years. It had pre-

viously been determined that no more convicts should be sent to Van Diemen's Land, and it was known that the small colony of Western Australia could only receive a small proportion of them. Hence arose the question what was to be done with them. It must be remembered that these men had not been sentenced to imprisonment, but to transportation, and that the commutation of the one sentence into the other was no new thing, but had long been a recognised practice. Until within a very recent period, almost every convict who received a sentence of seven years' transportation was, as a matter of course, sent to the hulks, whence he was released with a free pardon at the expiration of one-half of his sentence. In the years from 1843 to 1847 there were released no less than 3,430 under such a commutation. Now, the difference between the practice which obtained at that time and the system which has been established for carrying out the provisions of the 13th and 14th of Victoria is this,—that, instead of giving the men a free pardon at the expiration of about half their time, they receive only a revocable pardon, which, in the terms of the act, is called a license, and is popularly designated a ticket-of-leave." Between the 8th October, 1853, and the present date, Colonel Jebb states that there have been released on license 3,629, leaving only about 2,000 of the original number now in England to be so released when they become eligible; and he adds, as some counterbalance to these unwelcome facts, that of the 3,629 released, only 96 licenses, or about 2½ per cent., have been revoked. To this, however, must be added the number of convictions, which, in accordance with official returns made to the Lords, amounts to 130. Thus we have 226 relapses on 3,629 liberations. Colonel Jebb also informs the *Times*, that "the Secretary of State has determined that, as a general rule, every convict shall serve out the whole period of his sentence of penal servitude."

#### THE QUEEN'S SCHOOLS AT WINDSOR.

A few days ago, at a meeting in connexion with the Church schools at Padisham, Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, with a view to stimulate the wealthy in the cause of education, told an anecdote relating to the Queen:—

He was, some eight or nine years ago, called on by Her Majesty to organise for her and Prince Albert some schools in the Royal Forest of Windsor. The view the Queen took, was, that a very large portion of the population resident in that district being dependent on the Crown, and employed as labourers on the farms, or in the forests, or in the household duties connected with the Royal farms, and so forth, she had therefore a personal responsibility in their well-being. The people were scattered over the districts between one town and another, in which there were no schools or means of education; and the children were brought up in a half-wild manner, very much in the same condition as in remote portions of the country in the South of England. Her Majesty resolved that an efficient school should be established; and it seemed desirable that the school should be typical of the act of Royal munificence which was about to be accomplished, and not only worthy of the Crown, but an example to the country at large. Her Majesty made no stipulation whatever as to the cost, and he drew out a scheme which involved an expenditure of 1,000*l.* a year. It provided for the instruction of the children not merely in the ordinary secular and religious knowledge, but also supplied the best form of instruction in common things, such as in gardening, in household economy, cooking, washing, making up clothes, &c.; in preparing dishes suitable for, and otherwise enhancing the comfort of cottagers, which latter were taught in kitchens and wash-houses prepared for the purpose. Her Majesty not only assented to this plan being carried out (and the plan had been in operation during the last nine years), but she has promoted its success in every way; and all the linen worn by the Royal children, and a very great part of that used in the Royal apartments, is the work of this establishment. The Queen is in the habit of inspecting the place in person, and takes a deep interest in its operations. The boys have a garden of several acres, in which they cultivate all that is necessary for cottage use; they have a plot which they jointly cultivate; and in addition, they have small separate plots, which they cultivate upon the plan of the common cottage-gardeners. They are employed also in workshops, but chiefly in gardening. This establishment does not simply exist as a sort of outside show, but is a subject of personal interest to Her Majesty; is regularly inspected by her, and often by the different visitors at the Court, and the Prince of Wales is in the habit of examining the scholars in certain branches of their studies. (Cheers.)

#### DEAR BREAD AGITATION.

On Sunday, there was another meeting in Hyde-park, called ostensibly for the purpose of considering the present high price of bread. Between eight and ten thousand people assembled. Most of them were attracted to the spot by idle curiosity, and the meeting was neither serious in its tone, nor decided as to the objects it had in view. The persons present collected in groups and joined in conversation on all sorts of subjects, but no formal speeches were made except in one case, where five or six hundred persons stood round Mr. Beacon, a well-known agitator, who was at once nominated "chairman." In this group, a working man spoke at some length upon the origin of the war, of which generally he approved, and denounced the present high price of bread, for which he admitted he could not account, nor was he able to suggest a remedy. He concluded by moving a resolution, providing for the establishment of a "provision league," and appointing a committee of twenty to watch the headquarters during the forthcoming winter. This resolution was agreed to *nem. dis.*, and the meeting adjourned until two o'clock next Sunday. The great majority of the persons composing the meeting amused themselves by chasing dogs, and pelting boys who had climbed up into the trees. No call was made for the



interference of the police; indeed there was a marked absence of members of the force.

Much excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the Marylebone Police-court on Monday, in consequence of numerous parties having been taken into custody for offences arising out of the "dear bread" agitation, in Hyde-park. The first batch of prisoners brought up were, Martin Hussey, Bartholomew Daly, and Anthony Shields, the former twenty, and the two latter each fifteen years of age. They were charged with throwing stones in Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, and assaulting police-officers. They were each sent to the House of Correction for a month for assaults on the police. John Smith, Bartholomew Daly (one of the prisoners in the first case), and Henry Williamson, all of them youths, were charged with being concerned, with others, in wilfully breaking numerous panes of glass in the house of Mr. Attridge. The prisoners were fined 30s. for the wilful damage, or a month's hard labour each in the House of Correction.

### Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen and Royal Family reached Windsor on Thursday night. On Friday a Privy Council was held, at which it was ordered that Parliament should be prorogued from Tuesday, the 23rd instant, to Tuesday, the 11th December. At the Court, the Turkish and Portuguese Ministers, the Bishop of Sierra Leone, Earl Granville, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir Richard Pakenham, late British Minister at Lisbon, the Sheriff of London, and the City Remembrancer, had audience of Her Majesty.

Lord Palmerston, Lord Panmure, and Viscount Hardinge, have been on a visit to the Queen, and have returned to town. On Monday, Prince Albert visited Aldershot camp, for the purpose of inspecting a draft of the Grenadier Guards ordered for immediate embarkation for the Crimea. The visitors at the Castle now include the Earl of Clarendon and Sir Richard Pakenham.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Granville, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Panmure, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, the Earl of Harrowby, and Viscount Canning. The Council sat two hours and a half.

Mr. Roebuck, M.P., is at present in the south of Ireland, and, accompanied by Colonel Jones commanding R.E. in Ireland, visited some of the public institutions at Clonmel on Tuesday last.

It is now stated, as if upon authority, that Cardinal Wiseman has been formally appointed successor of Cardinal Mai, in the Librarianship of the Vatican.

Changes in the Quartermaster-General's department are freely spoken of. It is stated that Major-General Freeth is desirous to retire, and that the office has been offered to Sir Richard Eyre, and that Major-General Freeth's retirement is contingent upon Sir Richard's acceptance.

Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, a younger son of the Earl of Aberdeen, has been appointed to the post of Assistant-Quartermaster-General, in the room of the late Major-General Torrens. It is considered that Colonel Clarke, long at the Horse Guards, has been most disgracefully passed over.

Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P., has arrived at Haddo House, on a visit to the Earl of Aberdeen.

Lord John Russell has taken up his residence at Hill House, Rodborough, Stroud, the mansion recently purchased by him. A demonstration was got up by some of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, to welcome his lordship to his new abode, the bells of Woodchester Church being set ringing, and a band parading the village.

The Duke of Rutland is better, and gradually recovering from his recent indisposition.

Amongst the visitors at Wilton House, Salisbury, the seat of the Right Hon. Sydney Herbert, have been Earl Granville, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir C. Wood, and the Bishop of Oxford.

General Sir George Brown has gone on a continental tour, accompanied by Lady Brown. The gallant general purposes to pass the winter at Nice.

Mr. Urquhart has addressed letters to Lord Goderich, Professor Maurice, and the Rev. C. Kingsley, requesting them to undertake the task of adjudication with reference to his charges against Mazzini.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* of Saturday evening, contains an order in council, which, after reciting the provisions of the Metropolis Local Management Act relating to the division of the metropolitan parishes into wards, and setting forth the extent and boundary lines of the wards, as duly apportioned by the barristers appointed for that purpose, signifies that Her Majesty having taken the said awards into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and of the divisions and apportionments therein proposed.

The Lord Mayor has appointed the 5th November for a meeting in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion House, to take into consideration the establishment of Public Libraries in the City, in conformity with the recent Act of Parliament.

According to the *Manchester Examiner*, Mr. Councillor James Watts, merchant, Fountain-street, and Abney Hall, Cheadle, is likely to be mayor of that city for the ensuing year.

The ex-French Royal Family, it is understood, are about to leave this country and go to Brussels, annoyed at the intimacy which has taken place between the Emperor Napoleon and the Queen.

By the death of Mr. Tudway, there is a vacancy for the city of Wells. The Conservatives invited Mr.

Miles, late M.P. for Bristol, but he had declined. It is said that Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, who contested the borough as a Liberal at the last election, will again offer himself to the burgesses.

A vacancy follows in the representation of Hereford by the bankruptcy of Sir Robert Price, Bart., iron-merchant.

It is computed that nearly 2,000 brave fellows from the Crimea have been entertained in Dublin, at the expense of Lord Carlisle, since his Excellency's arrival in this country as Lord Lieutenant. Such noble munificence needs no comment.

Queen Victoria has conferred the Grand Cross the Bath upon General Della Marmora.

The Rev. Dr. Whitty, Mr. Lucas's spiritual adviser, writes to the *Tablet*, saying that Mr. Lucas "is weaker, but suffers, perhaps, less than last week, or the week before." A statement to a similar effect appears in a letter addressed by the father of Mr. Lucas to Mr. Gavan Duffy, whose avoidance of a public ovation is acknowledged with deep gratitude by Mr. Lucas, sen.

According to the *Leeds Mercury*, one tenth of the constituency of that town is new every year.

The Very Rev. Dr. O'Hanlon, Prefect of the Dunboyne establishment at Maynooth, has been selected as *dignissimus* to fill the office of Coadjutor Bishop of Elphin, Dr. Browne's advanced years rendering an assistant indispensable.

### Miscellaneous News.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, Mr. Anderton brought forward his annual motion in favour of petitioning Parliament to abolish the oath of abjuration. Mr. Parker moved the "previous question;" but, after a long discussion, the amendment was negatived by 30 to 6, and the original motion was carried. It was also ordered that a bronze medal should be struck to commemorate the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to the City.

The Jersey revolutionists have sympathisers in London. On Thursday night there was a meeting at the Hall of Science, City-road; Mr. Bligh in the chair. Mr. Ernest Jones maintained that the objectionable passages in the letter published in *L'Homme* had no reference personally to Her Majesty, but only bore a political sense. He recommended that the exiles, if banished from Jersey, should be invited to London; where a public meeting should be held, in St. Martin's Hall, to hear the explanation which the meeting at Jersey refused to receive. The "exiles" were driven from Jersey on Wednesday. Just before their departure, a mob, carrying sticks, assembled before their door: a large number of French refugees were inside, well armed and prepared to defend themselves; but the police interfered and prevented a collision. Expelled from Jersey, the exiles sought shelter in Guernsey.

At a meeting of the Middlesex magistrates on Thursday, a resolution was carried by a majority of 24 to 5, suspending Captain Hill, the Governor of the House of Detention, for breach of prison discipline with reference to Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates. The prisoners were allowed to associate, converse, and walk out with each other; persons were admitted to them at all hours, and without their names being taken; and letters were allowed to be sent and received without examination by the governor; all these proceedings being contrary to the rules laid down by the Secretary of State. The resolution having been carried, the deputy-governor was appointed governor *pro tem*. The evidence given on the occasion contained some singular information. For example: When Mr. Strahan went out on the 2nd August he said to Forth, a warder—"You are getting more harsh every day; and the next thing I expect to hear, is to go into the common cell." He said, "The magistrates are a set of Radicals—they are no gentlemen. Never mind; I leave you to-day. But as for Captain Hill, I shall reward him for his kindness to me."

The Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, is delivering a course of lectures in the Temperance Hall, to the working classes of that town, on popular topics. They are very fully attended. Last Tuesday he chose for subject "Jack the Giant Killer," Alderman Rand presiding. The hall was densely crowded to overflowing; hundreds having to go away in consequence. The lecturer stated that the idea of the present lecture was suggested some time ago while standing at the counter of a bookseller to select a birthday present for his own child; "The Babes in the Wood" was chosen for his little one, and "Jack the Giant Killer," was selected as a means of affording pleasure and profit to himself and auditory. He described with inimitable wit and humour, not only the illustrations of the copy of "Jack" which he thus obtained, but the wonderful and exciting incidents and exploits which make up the narrative of this remarkable nursery story; this part of the lecture putting the audience in great good humour and sometimes exciting their loud laughter. He then made the story the subject of teaching an excellent moral. First, he said, there were giants in the world still—such as ignorance, intemperance, temptation, &c. The eloquent lecturer illustrated these points at great length and with much aptitude. All his illustrations—and varied they were—tended to establish the oft-reiterated (and never too often reiterated) axiom that knowledge is the way to power and true influence, and that he who would subdue the evils of social life and arrive at true peace, contentment, and honour, must walk by the light of knowledge, reason, and truth. This great and beautiful lesson was (says the *Bradford Observer*) admirably enforced. The lecturer was repeatedly cheered with great enthusiasm. The thanks of the

assembly were then, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Burnett, and the Rev. W. R. Smith, presented to the chairman for his kindness and courtesy in presiding; these gentlemen paying a well-merited tribute to the eloquence as well as the devotion of the lecturer in delighting and improving these large gatherings of the working classes. The chairman, in acknowledging the compliment, said that he felt proud that Bradford had in Mr. Chown a man of such massive intellect and with such oratorical power as to enable him to devote his services to the best interests of his fellow-men, by the diffusion of valuable knowledge and the promotion of virtue and religion in the community. The next lecture will be on "Australia, and Scenes at the Gold Diggings;" and the lecture of "Jack the Giant Killer," will be repeated in the week following.

### Literature.

*The Battle-Day: and other Poems.* By ERNEST JONES, Barrister-at-Law. London: G. Routledge and Co.

If any of our readers have been accustomed to repeat with indignation or aversion the name of Ernest Jones—"the Chartist leader," as he was generally called—they will find reason to modify their judgments and repress their antagonistic feeling, in the volume of poems we have the pleasure of here introducing to them. We ourselves confess to many points of contact with Mr. Ernest Jones's political life, and many sympathies with his political creed; but we totally dissented from his line of public action, and still severely condemn it, as directly injurious to the classes he aroused and sought to lead, and even more so to the cause which those classes consider peculiarly their own. We could keep more tolerant feeling towards the man than many others found themselves capable of; and especially when we became aware, as we did several years ago, of the deep, true nature, and the richness of the gifts of genius, which (as we think) an ill-chosen career had hidden from view, and fiery politics had charred and mutilated. It is very gratifying to us, then, to see the name of Ernest Jones rescued from a not very pleasant set of associations, and written up on a column in the temple of literature, whence it may, and we believe will, shine down on a long succession of observant groups, with a pure, and peaceful, and genial light. Let us not, however, be supposed to say that Mr. Jones has abandoned all the faiths and aims of his political life, and become another man: he is the same man in creed and purpose; but his own true nature now develops itself with free, luxuriant growth, and the restraining, marring influences of days of strife, temptation, and trial, have passed away. In this volume of genuine poetry, it is the poet simply who speaks rememberable words to us. Although an under-tone of social feeling—the feeling of a man of the people scorning and struggling with the birth-class and exclusive privilege of a false aristocracy—may be said to pervade, more or less, the poet's treatment of his subjects, there is nothing hotter or sterner, in the most political passages, than is to be found in verses of Gerald Massey's, which the world has agreed to more than excuse for the poet's sake, and to accept as part-utterance of the truth it is a poet's duty to speak. And whoever, even of the most bitterly opposed to Mr. Jones's career, will read his volume, will find himself then able to account for that career, and will see in it not unpleasant revelations of the same sanguine temperament, creative fancy, and fervid heat of passion, which have their brilliant and powerful expression in these true poems.

"The Battle-day, or, the Lost Army"—the poem which gives its title to the volume—has for its burden, "the deadly spell—to doubt." The Lord Lindsay of the poem "weds a glorious bride": into his ear

"She breathes: 'To love is to confide,  
But doubt—and love is dead.'"

But "a whisperer came with tale half-told;" and Lindsay listened to the tale, and, permitting himself to doubt the constancy of his true wife, lost her love and faith.

"Oh! Wrath will droop with wearied wing,  
And Hate will yield to tears,  
But Doubt destroys the fairest thing,  
Creates the spot it fears."

And then, when Lord Lindsay, "a sadder" but not "wiser man," went forth to war, the leader of armies, the same "palsying spell" wrought his ruin: on the eve of battle he sat alone with "man's worst companion—anxious thought," and there rose in his heart "the word that lost the coming day;" it was, "I doubt, I doubt;" and on the morrow, hesitating to give the signal for advance, lest the army should fail in the shock of conflict, there comes

"A palsy on the battle's lust,—  
For still each beating breast about  
Is wound the web: 'I doubt! I doubt!'"

The moment comes which

"marked the turning of the flood;  
And thrice he raised his arm on high,  
Thrice turned to shout his battle-cry;  
And thrice the gallant impulse dies



To fears that throng, and doubts that rise;  
It is the moment—and it flies!  
Delay and doubt did more than hour  
Than bayonet-charge and carnage-shower."

The battle was lost—the army destroyed—and  
"Lord Lindsay lay him down to die:" then

"all the spirits of his life,  
His Peace, his Hope, his Love, his Strife,  
Float by him even in that solemn hour,  
Bearing each a withered flower.  
Colourless spectres they cast on his sight,  
Forms without beauty, and smiles without light!

His useless life so wildly passed!—  
So many deeds, and none to last!—  
A sigh of regret for his parting breath;  
Of all that seed but one fruit—Death!  
And the Beyond? To him unknown:  
A tear—a knell—a prayer—a stone!  
A sod wrapped round a soulless clay,  
And a keyless gate to a trackless way!  
For Death, to him all light without,  
Was worse than agony—was Doubt.  
So high a heart—so sad a fate!  
Wanting but Faith to have been great."

The poem is full of beauty, thought, and genuine feeling; and its moral is carried home to the inmost soul.

"The Cost of Glory" is a poem of a different order. The poet visits at an old country mansion; and when the squire has fallen asleep after dinner, turns to the pictures on the walls, and imagines their story. In one—

"A shape of life and light is seen;  
Cherub-lips and angel-eyes—  
A paradise of smiles and sighs."

But as he gazes, he asks—

"why that tone  
Of sorrow thrown  
O'er features made for joys alone?"

—and the "angel-eyes" tell him their story: thus—

"She was a child, and he was a child;  
What was ever too young or too old for love?  
But she was rich, and he was poor;  
What was ever too high or too bold for love?  
And their love with their growth unconsciously grew,  
Till her kinsmen saw what themselves scarce knew.  
They were parted from that hour;  
He perished soon in the stranger-land;  
They gave her no line from his faithful hand,  
And forced her to walk with the young and gay,  
As slowly, slowly, she died away.  
But love has faith though hate has power:  
That was the balm of the folding flower.  
And oft, in midnight's mystic gloom,  
Her lover comes from his foreign tomb,  
And prays the God of day and night  
To send one beam of kind moonlight  
On the pictured wall of that hallowed room—  
Then breathes a sigh, so sad and deep  
The household hear it in their sleep,  
And flits back lonely to his doom."

But this poetic fancy is only an episode in the poem,—which takes its title from the story invented for a picture thus described:—

"An army's homeward march  
Crowds up yon glorious arch,  
While, towering in victorious might,  
Centring all the picture's light,  
The veteran leaders wait  
The elders of the State;  
For down the far-seen road  
A joyous throng have flowed;  
Some on wings of hope and fear,  
In search of the loved and near,  
Have flown on in advance:  
Their eyes despairing cast  
Thro' the thick ranks mounting fast,  
Seeing none  
Till they see the one,  
And fly to rest  
On his faithful breast:  
Weeks in palsy terror sped,  
Nights of agony, days of dread,  
Racking hours that weigh like years,  
Thousand thoughts, and hopes, and fears  
All summed in a single moment,  
And told in a single glance.  
And, through that living surge,  
The battle's wrecks emerge;  
Slowly their comrades bear them  
To the graves the loved prepare them,  
But they join the triumph they gave  
To the city they died to save!  
And, where that solemn line draws near,  
Silent sinks the exulting cheer,  
And inward drops the hidden tear;  
The ground shall drink it never;  
It shall lie on the heart for ever;  
And all around they keep  
A reverent silence deep,  
For they think it sin to weep."

As the poet wonders at "the painter's matchless skill," he frames a tale of its origin, which may account for its "silent magic;" and it is named "The Painter of Florence." It is a simple story, and owes its charm and interest to the poet's telling: let us not spoil it by our bald prose. Suffice it to say it was painted for Love's sake—to win the maiden of the poet's heart—and in competition for a public prize in Florence. While engaged on it the artist sickened: there were monitions of approaching death in his heart, and in his physical weakness. For a moment the wild conviction seemed to blind him; but

"The weaker mood remained not long  
And left him strangely calm and strong."

But ever-toiling, unremitting,  
At his task the painter's sitting;

Undisturbed by hope or fear;  
Steady, conscious, calm, and clear;  
For angels warn him every night  
To labour while 'tis still life-light.  
And is it Death whose solemn hand,  
Fettering fancy's rebel band,  
And lifting up his spirit high,  
Has touched it with sublimity?  
Oh! say not so! the young are strong,  
And bravely speeds the work along,  
And Love's soft thrill and Fame's proud feeling  
Possess a wondrous power of healing.  
And weeks roll on,—and months flit o'er;  
The work is speeding more and more.

But pain and grief their magic trying,  
Faith and Fame his heart inspiring,  
Love its godlike powers supplying,  
Sit by the canvas untiring:  
They deepen the shade, and they heighten the light,  
They force on the work with invincible might;  
They toil thro' the day, and they think thro' the night.  
Are they workmen to fail at the task?"

—And they did not fail; for when the picture was finished, and the time of award came, the painter was successful. But while "the bells in Florence were ringing all," the artist lay on his dying bed; and when the elders came to crown his head, they placed the crown on a corpse, and the loved and loving maiden, whom the picture was to win, hung upon his lifeless form.

"Percy Vere, or the Peer's Story," with the motto "*Perseverando*," is the most personal poem in the volume; and in many respects more remarkable than either of those we have noticed. It has more power and passion; but it is less pleasing and healthy as a whole. The series of smaller poems named, collectively, "Plough and Loom," is also very powerful, and contains very fine and expressive passages. The following verses have the tone of the whole:—

"Hear ye not the secret sighing  
And the tear drop through the night?  
See ye not a nation dying  
For want of rest, and air, and light?"

Perishing for want of Nature!  
Crowded in the stifling town—  
Dwarfed in brain, and shrunk in stature—  
Generations growing down.

Thinner wanes the rural village,  
Smokier lies the fallow plain—  
Shrinks the corn-fields' pleasant tillage  
Fades the orchard's rich domain;

And a banished population  
Festers in the fetid street;—  
Give us, God, to save our nation,  
Less of cotton, more of wheat.

Take us back to lea and wild wood,  
Back to Nature and to Thee!  
To the child restore his childhood—  
To the man his dignity!"

There are other verses, however, in which the same tone becomes fierce and violent, and the same general sentiment becomes absurdly extravagant. In Mr. Jones's contrast of the Plough and Loom, there is very much that is untrue—utterly untrue; but we would rather attribute the falseness and injustice to his ignorance, or even to his wrong-headedness, than believe him guilty of intentional misrepresentation and class prejudice. We can assure him that some intimate knowledge of agricultural labourers in Buckinghamshire and Essex, and of mill-hands in Lancashire and Yorkshire, suggests to us a very different sort of contrast, both socially and morally, to that which he has drawn in these painful, and, as we fear, injurious verses.

We have left ourselves no room to speak of the miscellaneous poems which make up the rest of the book—seeing that we are determined to include one of them in our extracts.

#### THE POET'S PARALLEL.

"Down the hillside tripping brightly,  
O'er the pebbles tinkling lightly,  
'Mid the meadows rippling merrily, the mountain current goes;

By the broken rocks careering,  
Thro' the desert persevering,  
Flowing onward ever, ever singing as it flows.

But oh! the darksome caves  
That swallow up the waves! [wide!  
Oh! the shadow-haunted forest and the sandy shallows  
Oh! the hollow-reeded fen,  
Like the stagnant minds of men,  
A desert for the silver foot of mountain-cradled tide!

And oh! the withered leaves  
From the fading forest eaves,  
Pressing on its forehead like the signet of decay;  
And the cold cloud's troubling tear  
On its crystal waters clear [way.  
Like a haunting sorrow gliding down the future of its

Oh! the quick precipitous riot  
That breaks upon its quiet, [ing rest.  
When lingering by some shady bank in dream-engender—  
Oh! the stormy wind that mars  
The image of the stars, [wooe's breast!  
When they nestle, heavenly lovers! on their earthly

But the wild flowers love thy side;  
And the birds sing o'er thy tide;  
And the shy deer from the highlands confidently descend;  
And to thee, the son of care,  
With a blessing and a prayer,  
From life's great wildernesses in a thirsty spirit wends.

And the fairies never seen,  
Come tripping o'er the green,  
To gaze into thy mirror the live-long summer night;

And the glory of the skies,  
That the blind earth idly eyes, [light.  
Fills the pulses of thy being with the fulness of its

We may leave these beautiful lines—with their loving observation of nature and their true mystical meaning—to make their own impression. And we now need not, formally, either commend this volume to our readers, or justify our welcome and praise of one who himself so fully vindicates his right to a place of honour among the brotherhood of the younger poets.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Dialogues on Universal Restitution. William Freeman.  
Unconscious Influence. P. Kennedy, Edinburgh.  
Mary Elliot. Ibid.  
Sermons by Eminent Living Divines. Griffin and Co., Glasgow.  
Butler's Poetical Works, Vol. II. J. W. Parker and Sons.  
Jane Bouverie. Simpkin and Co.  
Stanhope Burleigh. J. Blackwood.  
Kitty Lamere. Ibid.  
How to Succeed in Life. J. Snow.  
A Visit to the Vauds of Piedmont. Longman and Co.  
Narrative of a Visit from Herat to Khiva, &c. Madden and Co.  
On the Claims of the Roman Church. Longman and Co.  
Churchill's Poetical Works. T. Nichol, Edinburgh.  
Lives of Robert and James Haldane. P. Kennedy, ditto.  
The Man Christ Jesus. Constable and Co., ditto.  
Barnes on the Way of Salvation. Knight and Son.  
Wisdom and Poetry of the Hebrews. Holyoake and Co.  
Hughes' Reading Lessons, Parts 1 and 2. Longman and Co.  
Familiar Words as Affecting the Church of England. Trübner and Co.  
An Essay on Intuitive Morals. Longman and Co.  
The Early Choice. Nelson and Son.  
Where is the Light? Houlston and Stoneman.  
Railway Morals and Railway Policy. Longman and Co.  
Hamerton's Isles of Loch Awe. W. S. Painter.

#### Cleanings.

The National Gallery, in London, was reopened on Monday.

Grote's "History of Greece" is to be completed in the coming winter season.

The admissions to the Crystal Palace for the week ending Oct. 19, were 21,556.

Two or more volumes of "Moore's Journals and Correspondence" will appear in the course of a few weeks.

An interesting work may be shortly expected from Dr. Barth, being an account of his recent explorings in Central Africa.

The house of Sir T. and R. Brown, of Glasgow, pays wages, says the *Times* Exhibition correspondent, to the extent of 100,000*l.* a year among the Irish peasant girls for sewed muslins.

It is stated that Mr. Dickens is about residing for six months in Paris, and that it is probable his new serial, "Little Dorrit," will contain some sketches of Parisian life.

It is proposed to erect in Manchester, in front of the Infirmary, a bronze statue of Watt, on the corresponding pedestal to the one on which the statue of Dalton has lately been placed.

On all hands, it appears to be understood that Mr. Macaulay retires from the representation of Edinburgh at the next dissolution of Parliament. Lord Melgund is spoken of as the successor to the great essayist.

More than 8,000 copies of Tennyson's "Maud," have already been sold. This, taken with the fact that a fifth edition of "Festus" has just appeared, seems to show how constant is the love of poetry which lies hid in the popular heart.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, have placed one of their courts at the disposal of the Arundel Society, for a display of their publications, collection of casts from ancient ivories, and tracings from Giotto's frescoes at Padua.

The *English Churchman* expresses itself disgusted at learning that, within the last few days, a Churchwoman has been married to a *Protestant Dissenter*! Such "mixed marriages" it regards as "a desecration of the service of the Church."

The *Esperance du Peuple* of Nantes, states that cigars made half of the leaf of the beet-root and half of tobacco, have a fine rich flavour, which the most experienced smokers have pronounced to resemble exceedingly that of very old tobacco.

Saltpetre, the essential element of powder, is now eagerly sought for in all parts of the world. Most of the article is brought from the East Indies, but it is also a product of the United States, being found in Franklin county, Missouri, where there are extensive caves abounding in crude nitre.

The late Colonel —, so well known for his Patagonian size and burly deportment, being once importuned by a diminutive tailor for payment of a bill, contemptuously exclaimed, "If you were not such a little reptile, I would kick you down stairs." "Little reptile!" remonstrated the dun; "and what if I am? Recollect, Colonel, that we can't all be great brutes!"

The following is supposed to be the number of newspapers in the world: 10 in Austria, 14 in Africa, 24 in Spain, 26 in Portugal, 30 in Asia, 65 in Belgium, 85 in Denmark, 50 in Russia and Poland, 350 in other Germanic States, 500 in Great Britain and Ireland, and 2,000 in the United States, or nearly twice as many as in all other nations.—*American Publishers' Circular*.

Sir Walter Scott told a story of a placed minister near Dundee, who in preaching on Jonah, said: "Ken ye, brethren, what fish it was that swallowed him? Aiblins ye may think it was a shark? Nae, nae, my brethren, it was nae shark. Or aiblins ye may think it was a saumon? Nae, nae, my brethren, it was nae saumon. Or aiblins ye may think that it was



a dolphin. Nae, nae, my brethren, it was nae dolphin." Here an old woman, thinking to help her pastor out of a dead lift, cried out, "Aiblins, Sir, it was a dunter," (the vulgar name of a species of whale common to the Scotch coast). "Aiblins, madam," was the reply of her ungrateful pastor, "ye're an auld witch for takin' the word o' God out of my mouth."

Sir Thomas Lawrence was accused in company of paying attention to ladies without meaning anything, and a gentleman present said some very hard things of the male coquette. A lady, however, defended him, saying, "she really believed the majority of women would rather be courted and jilted, than not courted at all."

As a gladiator trained the body, so we must train the mind to self-sacrifice, "to endure all things," to meet and overcome difficulty and danger. We must take the rough and thorny road, as well as the smooth and pleasant; and a portion at least of our daily duty must be hard and disagreeable; for the mind cannot be kept strong and healthy in perpetual sunshine only, and the most dangerous of all states is that of constantly recurring pleasure, ease, and prosperity. Most persons will find difficulties and hardships enough without seeking them; let them not repine, but take them as a part of that educational discipline necessary to fit the mind to arrive at its highest good.—*Education of the Feelings, by Charles Bray.*

At a dinner given by the late Duke of Cambridge, the Queen's uncle, a celebrated painter, Gudin, was present. The Duke gave him a formal bow, but presently a knot of poets, politicians, and others gathered round him. "What—what—what is that? Who—who—who is he?" said the Duke. "That, your Royal Highness, is Gudin, the great French painter." "How, great—great is he? Introduce him again. Painter, is he? Her Majesty loves pictures. He must go—he must go to Court." An attendant whispered that he could not go to court as a painter, but, as he had formerly been an lieutenant in the French army, he might be presented as an officer. The Duke made the proposition to Gudin. The painter, drawing himself up to his full height, replied proudly, in the hearing of all, "The King of France made me a lieutenant; God made me a painter. I will go to Court as a painter, or not at all."

An amusing incident occurred in one of our down-east churches some years ago. The clergyman gave out the hymn—

"I love to steal a while away  
From every cumbering care,  
And spend the hour of setting day  
In humble, grateful prayer."

The regular chorister being absent, the duty devolved upon the good old deacon M—, who commenced, "I love to steal —" and then broke down. Raising his voice a still higher pitch, he sung, "I love to steal —," and, as before, he concluded he had got the wrong pitch, and deploring that he had not his "pitch tuner," he determined to succeed if he died in the attempt. By this time, all the old ladies were tittering behind their fans, while the faces of the "young ones" were all in a broad grin. At length, after a desperate cough, he made a final demonstration, and roared out, "I love to steal —." This effort was too much. Every one but the goodly and eccentric parson was laughing. He arose, and with the utmost coolness, said—"Seeing our brother's propensities, let us pray!" It is needless to say, that but few of the congregation heard the prayer.—*New York Observer.*

## BIRTHS.

Oct. 18, at Hoad-terrace, the wife of the Rev. JAMES BROWNE, B.A., of a son.

Oct. 22, at Morden Hall, Surrey, the wife of Mr. T. N. WHITE, of a son.

Oct. 18, at 6, Charles-terrace, Victoria-park, the wife of HENRY GAMMAN, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

Oct. 15, at Hope Chapel, Salford, by the Rev. G. B. BUBER, Mr. G. H. HOLDING, Dawson-street, Manchester, to Miss MARTHA KENNEDY, of Salford.

Oct. 15, at Snowhill Congregational Church, Wolverhampton, by the Rev. W. BEVAN, Mr. R. LITTLE, to FRIGGE, daughter of Mr. T. GRIFFITHS, both of Wolverhampton.

Oct. 16, at Zion Congregational Chapel, Wakefield, by the Rev. Professor Scott, of Alfrede College, assisted by the Rev. J. Stuchbery, B.A., the Rev. CALVIN SCOTT, LL.B., of Lincoln, to ELIZA ANNE, daughter of CHARLES EXLEY, Esq., corn merchant, Wakefield.

Oct. 17, at Bloomsbury Chapel, by the Rev. Wm. Brock, JOHN BRIGHAM BARHAM, Esq., of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, to JANE FAYER, eldest daughter of CYRUS R. EDMONDS, Esq., of Ampton-place, Regent-square.

Oct. 18, at Collumpton, Devon, THOMAS TURNER, Esq., to ELIZABETH FRANCES, only daughter of Wm. GABRIEL, Esq., of the same place.

## DEATHS.

Oct. 14, very suddenly, at Knightsbridge, the Rev. SIMON LLOYD POPE, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, Vicar of Whittlesea, St. Mary, and Curate of All Saints, Knightsbridge, aged fifty-three.

Oct. 14, at Weymouth, CHARLOTTE CASSANDRA, for fifty-two years the beloved and affectionate wife of Sir JOHN CANNAN HAWKINS, Bart.

Oct. 15, of congestion of the lungs, at 39, Queen-street, Bloomsbury, R. B. RICHMOND, M.D., late President of the Hunterian Medical Society of Edinburgh, aged sixty-three.

Oct. 15, at his residence, Link Lodge, Malvern, JOHN BROOKS HYDE, Esq., solicitor, of Worcester, aged fifty-seven.

Oct. 18, Lady ANNA MARIA DONKIN, widow of General Sir RUFANE SHAW DONKIN, in her seventieth year.

Oct. 18, at Bifrons, Cranford, Middlesex, CHARLOTTE, wife of Mr. Alderman and Sheriff ROSE.

Oct. 18, at his residence, Wood-green, Tottenham, SAMUEL SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq., of 14, Gray's Inn-square, solicitor, in his forty-sixth year.

Oct. 21, at the Hall, Wem, Sal p, Sir JOHN BICKERTON WILLIAMS, Knt., LL.D., F.S.A., in his sixty-fourth year. The deceased has long been known by his contributions to Nonconformist literature. To him we are indebted for an admirable edition, with illustrative notes, of "Matthew Henry's Life of his Greater Father, Philip," and of "Tong's Life of Matthew Henry;" for "Memoirs of Mrs. Savage and Mrs. Hulton," of the Henry family, from which Sir John Williams was collaterally descended; and for a "Life of the great Sir Matthew Hale." The "Memoir of Mrs. Savage" has run through several editions. Sir John Williams also published some original "Letters on Puritanism and Nonconformity." He was also a member of the Society of Antiquaries. He received the honour of knighthood some years ago, on the occasion of presenting an address to Her Majesty.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

## TUESDAY EVENING.

We have had another week of commercial and monetary anxiety, though hope is entertained that we have seen the worst. On Thursday, in consequence mainly of the continued drain of gold, the Bank of England advanced its minimum rate of discount to 6 per cent. for bills not exceeding 60 days, and 7 per cent. for bills not exceeding 95 days. The Bank of France also advanced their rate from 5 per cent., at which it was fixed on the 4th instant, to 6 per cent. Various reports are in circulation regarding the intentions and proceedings of the Bank of France; among which was one that they have arranged for a loan in silver of 20,000,000 gilders (about 1,600,000*l.*) from the Bank of Amsterdam.

The Bank of England returns last issued showed a further decrease of the bullion of half-a-million, and a decrease in the reserve of notes of nearly one million. The other securities being bills discounted, however, exhibited a decrease of say half-a-million. The specie arrivals last week, amounted to 160,000*l.*; the exports to 400,000*l.*; but on Saturday there were two large arrivals from Australia. The Marco Polo, with 500,000*l.*, and the Mermaid, with 500,000*l.*; all of which was purchased by the Bank of France. Since then there have been several smaller arrivals. It is still believed that about 200,000*l.* of the recent Australian arrivals will find its way to the Bank of England.

The English Funds opened flatly this morning, at a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., but the market subsequently strengthened, under the influence of the continued investments of the public, and consequent demand for Money Stock. The closing prices were  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. above those of yesterday, and the same as on Saturday. Owing to the absorption of stock by the public, money was obtainable in the Stock Exchange at the low rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on deposit of Consols. Availing themselves of this state of the market, the directors of the Bank of England continue to add to their reserve of notes by lending stock in the house.

In the Discount Market, money continues to meet with good employment at full rates, but on the whole the feeling, this afternoon, seemed somewhat more confident, owing apparently to the anticipation that the Bank's metallic stock will receive some accession from the late Australian arrivals.

By an official announcement, the rate of interest on Exchequer-bills has this day been increased, those dated March and June are  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per centum per diem. The quotations are raised to 2s. dis. and 3s. prem.

Foreign Stocks are still particularly dull. Dutch  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per Cents. are 64 to 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Austrian 5 per Cents. 81, and Brazilian 5 per Cents. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Railway Shares are decidedly weaker, the North-Western being 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Western, 50 to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and South Western, 82. Midland are marked 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Western of Canada Shares are 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 23. The French lines remain nominal. Canada Land Shares are 142. Royal Mail Steam Shares are 10s better.

The advices by the American steamer this week demonstrate the effect of the European demand on the markets for flour and wheat. In the two days preceding her departure the purchases at New York had amounted to nearly 60,000 quarters of wheat and the equivalent of about 45,000 quarters in flour.

The reports of the condition of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week indicate in most quarters a decided reduction in business, consequent upon the state of the money market, but at the same time a general absence of alarm. At Manchester great caution has been exhibited, not merely from the natural diminution of orders, but also from uncertainty as to the future course of the cotton market. The Birmingham report shows at length a slight check to the activity of the iron trade, and the Chamber of Commerce, after a long interval, have returned to the discussion of financial questions. A committee of their body have reported against the Bank Charter Act. At Nottingham the operations of the week have been satisfactory, the American orders being equal to expectation. In the woollen districts there has been a further tendency to a limitation of transactions; but, stocks being moderate, prices are fairly maintained, and confidence is altogether unshaken. In the Irish linen markets there is full employment at high wages.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised eight vessels—three to Port Philip, three to Adelaide, one to Moreton Bay, and one to New Zealand—with an aggregate capacity of 4,899 tons. The rates of freight exhibit scarcely any alteration.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	87 x d	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	88 x d	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	225	228	—	—	230	230
India Stock	209 x d	207 x d	207 x d	—	209	209
Bank Stock	3 dis	3 dis	3 dis	3 dis	3 dis	3 dis
Exchequer-bills	—	5 dis	par	5 dis	5 dis	1 pm
Long Annuities	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d

## The Gazette.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 22, for the week ending on Saturday, the 13th day of Oct., 1855.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued, .....	£25,305,855
Government Debt, .....	£11,018,100
Other Securities, .....	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion, .....	11,306,855
Silver Bullion, .....	—
	£25,305,855

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital, .....	£14,553,000
Rest, .....	2,147,899
Public Deposits, .....	4,359,881
Other Deposits, .....	11,908,926
Seven Day and other	—
Bills, .....	973,867
	£24,940,513

Oct. 18, 1855. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

## Friday, October 19, 1855.

## BANKRUPTS.

PRICE, Sir R., Stratton-street, Piccadilly, and Foxley, Herefordshire, iron manufacturer, Nov. 1, Dec. 4; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

TURNER, W., King-street, Golden-square, licensed victualler, Oct. 29, Nov. 27; solicitor, Mr. Thwaites, Barnard's-inn.

JONES, E., Finsbury-terrace, City-road, mercer, Nov. 1, Dec. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Lloyd and Rule, Milk-street, Cheapside.

RICH, W., and HANNAH, R., Park-lane, tailors, Oct. 31, Nov. 27; solicitors, Messrs. Cooke and Beales, Mitre-court-chambers, Temple.

BALL, W., and BALL, T., Totnes, Devonshire, millers, Nov. 5, Dec. 6; solicitor, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

ROBINSON, F., Masbrough, Yorkshire, contractor, Nov. 3, Dec. 1; solicitor, Mr. Unwin, Sheffield.

JONES, J., Chester, draper, Oct. 31, Dec. 3; solicitors, Messrs. Cooper and Sons, Manchester; and Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

## DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 12, W. J. Watson, Upper Holloway, builder—Nov. 9, T. L. Evill and T. Dowglass, Vigo-street, cloth manufacturers—Nov. 9, T. L. Evill (separate estate), Vigo-street, cloth manufacturer—Nov. 9, T. Dowglass (separate estate), Vigo-street, cloth manufacturer—Nov. 10, S. W. Partridge and D. F. Oakley, Paternoster-row, City, booksellers—Nov. 10, D. F. Oakley (separate estate), Paternoster-row, City, bookseller—Nov. 10, W. Scudell, Blackheath, Kent, livery stable keeper—Nov. 9, H. L. Edridge, Monmouth-road, Bayswater, builder—Nov. 10, J. Mitchell, Great Boarston, Oxfordshire, railway contractor—Nov. 10, P. Browne, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, and Charlton, Kent, wine merchant—Nov. 10, A. Burn, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, and Caroline-place, Pancras-vale, tailor—Nov. 10, J. A. Rippon, Louth-cottages, Camberwell, cigar manufacturer—Nov. 10, T. K. Senior, Ithen Ferry, Hampshire, butcher—Nov. 9, I. W. Walton, Haymarket, hotel keeper—Nov. 9, A. Forrer, Regent-street, Jeweller—Nov. 9, W. G. Brown, Dartford, Kent, clothier—Nov. 9, E. Over, Barossa-terrace, Bethnal-green, oil and colourman—Nov. 9, W. E. Tuke, Mark-lane, City, wine and spirit broker—Nov. 9, C. Christie, Vauxhall-walk, and Broad-street, Lambeth, timber merchant—Nov. 9, W. S. F. Sparks, New Bond-street, waterproofer—Nov. 9, J. Harris, Old Shot Tower-wharf, Lambeth; Cornbury-place, Old Kent-road; and Charlton and Plumstead, Kent, potter—Nov. 9, H. Beasley, Ely, Cambridgeshire, ironmonger—Nov. 10, A. D. Toovey and J. Wyatt, Aldermanbury, City, wholesale stationers—Nov. 9, T. Scully and E. Scully, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, wholesale cheesemongers—Nov. 10, W. E. Coles, Strand, dealer in water-proof clothing—Nov. 9, J. Brooks, Bocking, Essex, wheelwright—Nov. 9, H. N. Byles, Gosport, Hampshire, brewer—Nov. 10, E. L. Kyle, Reading, Berkshire, licensed victualler—Dec. 20, H. Peaty, Bristol, grocer—Nov. 13, R. Morgan, Dowlish, Glamorganshire, grocer—Nov. 12, F. Duncan, Liverpool, merchant—Nov. 9, R. Fairbairn, Preston, Lancashire, wholesale grocer—Nov. 16, W. Geldart, North Shields, Northumberland, shipowner—Nov. 16, J. A. Noel, South Shields, Durham, wine, spirit, and porter merchant—Nov. 13, S. Briggs, W. Briggs, and A. Banks, Keighley, Yorkshire, machine makers—Nov. 13, S. Briggs, (separate estate), Keighley, Yorkshire, machine maker—Nov. 13, W. Briggs (separate estate), Keighley, Yorkshire, machine maker—Nov. 13, A. Banks (separate estate), Keighley, Yorkshire, machine maker.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Midgley and W. Midgley, Leeds, Yorkshire, grocers—J. C. Andrews and T. L. Henly, Calne, Wiltshire, flax scutchers—J. Goodwin and S. M. Gilbert, Stamford, Lincolnshire, auctioneers—J. A. Blenkarn and R. B. Redington, Cannon-street West, architects—A. Meyerheim and H. Schlesinger, Manchester and Paris, fancy paper manufacturers—W. Woolley and J. Rice, Tipton, Staffordshire, boiler makers—J. Graham and H. J. Ballard, Southampton, tailors—A. Corneil and L. Silberberg, Great Alle-street, Goodman's-fields, cigar manufacturers—W. W. Woodward, T. Woodward, and E. H. Pace, Pershore, Worcestershire, attorneys; as far as regards T. Woodward—F. W. Harrison and H. G. Wagstaff, Pollard-row, Bethnal-green, candle manufacturers—J. Joule, J. S. Joule, and W. Joule, Stone, Staffordshire, brewers; as far as regards W. Joule—C. Morgan and S. Price, Savoy-street—W. Wiffin and F. W. King, Long-acre, playing and message card manufacturers—G. Crosland, T. P. Crosland, J. W. Crosland, and J. Crosland, Almondbury and Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturers; as far as regards G. Crosland—W. Mayhew and G. Dawes, Pavlov's-alley, Southwark, hat manufacturers—W. Page and D. Seaman, Swaffham, Norfolk, horse dealers—P. S. Phillips and J. Hulston, Birmingham, brick manufacturers—T. Roberts, F. C. Cowell, A. Milstead, and S. Edwards, Plymouth, Devonshire, ironfounders; as far as regards T. Roberts.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Murrie, A., Glasgow, cattle dealer, Oct. 26.  
Matthews, P., Glasgow, general merchants, Oct. 29.

## DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

Durrant, R. (separate estate), Norwich, tallow chandler, first div. of 7d., Oct. 22, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannon's, Aldermanbury—Witt, C. K., New Sarum, Wiltshire, grocer, first div. of 3s. 3d., Oct. 22, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannon's, Aldermanbury—Hodges, J. G., Bull's Head-court, Newgate-street, warehouseman, first div. of 6d., Oct. 22, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannon's, Aldermanbury—Keates, W., Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, ironmonger, first div. of 5s. 3d., any Thursday, at Christie's, Birmingham—Briggs, T., North Shields, Northumberland, grocer, first div. of 10s., Oct. 20, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Robson, J., Durham, miller, third div. of 1d., (in addition to 6d. previously declared), Oct. 20, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

## Tuesday, October 23, 1855.

## BANKRUPTS.

LITTLE, F., High-street, Shadwell, and Gibson-street, Lambeth, oilmen, Oct. 30, Nov. 27; solicitors, Messrs. Fry and Loxley, Cheapside.

BRADREE, G. F., sen., and BRADREE, G. W., Jun., Newgate-street, City, fringe manufacturers, Nov. 1, Dec. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Sons, Barnard's-inn.

LESLIE, A. J., Herne Bay, Kent, and Conduit-street, Hanover-square, coal merchant, Nov. 1 and 29; solicitor, Mr. Appleby, Harpur-coat, Red Lion-square.

LAWRENCE, E., New Barnet, Hertfordshire, builder, Nov. 1, Dec. 4; solicitor, Mr. Barr, Paternoster-row.

MALLIN, J., Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, miller, Nov. 2, Dec. 1; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

BOWRING, B. W., Sydling, St. Nicholas, Dorsetshire, miller, Nov. 5, Dec. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Slade and Vining, Yeovil; and Mr. Terrell, Exeter.

EDWARDS, T., Tonpandy, Glamorganshire, grocer, Nov. 5, Dec. 3; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.



HONTWILL, T. F., Torquay, Devonshire, ironmonger, Nov. 3 Dec. 6; solicitor, Mr. Bishop, Torquay; and Mr. Turner, Exeter.  
 COOPER, J., Liverpool, tailor, Nov. 3, Dec. 2; solicitor, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.  
 HUNTER, J., Burscough, Lancashire, shipwright, Nov. 2 and 3; solicitor, Mr. Forshaw, Liverpool.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 15, T. L. Coombe, Lambeth-walk, baker—Nov. 15, J. Sanders, Paddington-green, corn dealer—Nov. 15, D. A. Ramsay, Kensington-park-terrace, Notting-hill, builder—Nov. 13, E. Hale, Ware, Hertfordshire, fellmonger—Nov. 13, J. W. Pearl, Milton-street, Dorset-square, horse dealer—Nov. 15, J. Dawson, High-street, Shadwell, tobacconist—Nov. 13, M. Jacobs, Steward-street, Spitalfields, warehouseman—Nov. 13, J. Turner, Hedgerow, Islington, draper—Nov. 13, Elizabeth Whitaker, Romford, Essex, plumber—Nov. 13, J. Manders, Shoreditch, oilman—Nov. 15, J. Batters, Tokenhouse-yard, City, ship owner—Nov. 15, J. W. Aldridge, Witham, Essex, corn merchant—Nov. 15, G. Hutchison, Palace-row, New-road, timber merchant—Nov. 15, H. Baker, Camomile-street, London-wall, sugar boiler—Nov. 19, C. B. Greatrex, Abberley, Worcestershire, apothecary—Nov. 19, W. A. Vincent, Wolverhampton, printer—Nov. 22, W. Hopkins, Birmingham, grocer—Nov. 16, G. Parry, jun., Willenhall, Staffordshire, ironmonger—Nov. 15, A. Cheadle and F. Cheadle, Stone, Staffordshire, drapers—Nov. 10, E. W. Peters, Coventry, wine merchant—Nov. 20, J. Rushton, Carlisle, plasterer—Nov. 20, W. Graham, Wingate Grange, and Low Spenny Moor, Durham, grocer—Nov. 20, J. Brown, M. T. Brown, and N. Brown, Monkwearmouth, Durham, builders—Nov. 20, S. M. Lotings, and N. S. Lotings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and North Shields, Northumberland, merchants' ship brokers—Nov. 14, J. Ralton (separate estate), Manchester, and Colne, Lancashire, manufacturer of mousseline de laine—Nov. 13, J. D. Neill and H. Sanderson, Liverpool, ship brokers—Nov. 30, J. D. Neill (separate estate), Liverpool, ship broker—Nov. 14, J. Deane, Liverpool, chemist—Nov. 14, T. Parker, Southport, Lancashire, hotel keeper—Nov. 15, J. Crosthwaite, Liverpool, merchant.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

John Balmforth and James Balmforth, Halifax, Yorkshire, card makers—G. F. D'Arcy Earl of Durham, R. P. Phillips, N. Wood, A. H. Cochrane, B. E. A. Cochrane, A. M. Cochrane, J. Burrell, and W. L. Smart, North Hutton and Sunderland, and at Seaton and Sunderland, coal and colliery owners; as far as regards G. F. D'Arcy Earl of Durham—W. Outhwaite, and J. Loft-house, Raper, Yorkshire, bleachers—J. Eno and J. Pickard, Leeds, paper merchants—J. Waddington and R. Green, sen., Norwich, mahogany merchants—H. Scovell, G. Scovell, W. Scovell, and T. Scovell, Cotton's-wharf, Depot-wharf, Symond's-wharf, and Topping's-wharf, Southwark, and Custom-house Docks, Dublin, wharfingers; as far as regards T. Scovell—W. Ibbotson, J. Ibbotson, R. Hardaker, S. Dawson, and J. Dawson (executor of the late J. Holdsworth, Bradford, Yorkshire, wool combers—J. S. Airey and W. Wright, Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, chemists—E. Bray and R. Young, Birmingham, tallow chandlers—C. Davis and W. T. Allen, Bush-lane, City, lithographic printers—W. Huxtable and A. E. Gabriel, Hackney, surgeons—G. S. Higgins and G. Dix, Bread-street, City, commission agents—F. Langham and G. Dexter, Leicester, mercers—T. Sowerby, J. Phillips, and J. Sowerby and G. Sowerby (executors of the late G. Sowerby), Waldrige, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, colliery owners; as far as regards J. Sowerby and G. Sowerby—W. Tivey and I. Tivey, Bilston, Staffordshire, tailors—C. Miller and T. N. Miller, City, shipowners—N. W. Wilman and A. H. Westman, Minories, City, and Bridge-road, Limehouse, ship chandlers—D. Smith and H. Williams, Neath, Glamorganshire, ironmongers—J. Secker and G. Hambridge, Burford, Oxfordshire, grocers—T. H. Bennett, E. D. Bennett, and G. Bennett, Blandford-town, Dorsetshire, drapers; as far as regards E. D. Bennett—R. Potts and T. Holmes, Sydenham, Kent, postmasters—M. Dyson and J. Mason, Leeds, corn millers—P. Atchison and J. Stanforth, Sheffield, brass founders—Sincclair, Liddle, and Co., Edinburgh; as far as regards W. Liddle—W. Symington, W. R. Gibb, and J. S. Russell, Glasgow, warehousemen; as far as regards W. Symington.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Kyle, T., Glasgow, power loom cloth manufacturer, Oct. 31.  
 Ferguson, J., Glasgow, box maker, Oct. 31.  
 Patrick, A., and Bowman, J., Greenock, boot makers, Nov. 1.

#### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Green, E., Bristol, tavern keeper, first div. of 4s. 9d., Oct. 24, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Miller's, Bristol—Matthews, T. C., Kingston-upon-Hull, maltster, first div. of 3s., Oct. 23, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Carrick's, Hull.

### Markets.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 22.

Although the quantity of English wheat on sale was small this morning, the greatest part was unsold at the close of the market; purchases, however, could not have been made under the advance of Friday, being 2s. per qr. higher than on Monday last; foreign sold slowly at Friday's quotations. Flour 3s. per sack dearer. Fine malting and distilling barley reader sale at last week's quotations. Beans and peas held higher. The arrivals of oats were moderate; the market, however, ruled dull, and, excepting for the finest samples, Monday's quotations were barely maintained. Linseed and cakes fully as dear.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex and Kent, Red	80 to 84	Dantzic	82 to 86
Do White	86 90	Konigsberg, Red	80 90
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	82 92
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	82 92
Scotch	80 84	Danish and Holstein	80 84
Rye	54 58	East Friesland	76 80
Barley malting (new)	40 42	Petersburg	70 78
Distilling	—	Riga and Archangel	61 66
Malt (pale)	70 76	Polish Odessa	72 76
Beans, Mazagan	45 47	Marianopol	82 86
Peas	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	82 88
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	80 90
Peas, White	54 56	Barley, Pomeranian	38 38
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	36 40
Boilers	58 60	East Friesland	29 32
Tares (English)	40 42	Egyptian	26 28
Foreign	40 42	Odessa	26 30
Oats (English feed)	27 29	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	42 43
Sack of 280 lbs.	70 75	Pigeon	44 46
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	40 42
Baltic	70 74	Peas, White	52 58
Black Sea	73 75	Oats—	
Hempseed	46 52	Dutch	26 31
Canaryseed	46 54	Jahde	27 31
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	26 29
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	29 32
German	—	Swedish	29 31
French	—	Petersburg	28 29
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 100 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, 160 lbs to 160 lbs		New York	41 45
Rape Cake, 62 lbs to 710 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	62 64
Rapeseed, 420 lbs to 440 lbs per last		Carrawayseed	32 40

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10½d to 11d; of household ditto, 8½d to 10d per 4 lbs loaf.

#### BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Oct. 22.

We may observe that our supplies of stock from the northern districts are not likely to improve either in weight or condition till quite the end of November, as we learn that the numbers of prime beasts on most grazing farms are very small for the time of year. The supply of Irish stock in to-day's market was extensive, viz., 510 beasts, and 710 sheep, all in excellent condition. The arrivals last week, direct by sea, were 150 beasts. With foreign stock, we were well supplied, but its quality was very inferior. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were very moderate, but in somewhat im-

proved condition. As the total supply was seasonably large, the beef trade ruled heavy, at a decline in the prices obtained on Monday last of 2d per 8 lbs. The highest figure for beef was 4s 10d per 8 lbs. About 50 good beasts were disposed of for shipment to Scotland. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, amounted to 1,900 short-horns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Ireland, via Liverpool, 540 beasts. There was a moderate supply of sheep on sale as to number, but the quality of most breeds was very inferior. Prime Downs and half-breeds sold slowly, at full prices; but inferior breeds were very dull, and 3d per 8 lbs lower than on this day se'night. The top figure for Downs was 8s per 8 lbs. Calves, the supply of which was moderate, sold slowly, at Friday's decline in the quotations. We had a steady demand for pigs, at fully last week's currency.

#### Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	4	3	5	Fr. coarsewooled	4	4	4	5
Second quality*	3	8	4	0	Prime Southdown	4	10	5	0
Prime large oxen	4	2	4	6	Lge. coarse calves	3	8	4	4
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	4	10	Prime small	4	6	5	0
Coarse inf. sheep	3	4	3	6	Large hogs	3	10	4	4
Second quality	3	8	4	2	Neat sm. porkers	4	6	5	0
Suckling calves, 23s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 23s to 28s each.									

Suckling calves, 2½ to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 2½ to 28s; each.

#### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 22.

About average supplies of meat were on sale in to-day's market, but chiefly in middling condition. On the whole, the demand was firmer than at the close of last week, and prices were supported.

#### Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior beef	3s	2d to 3s	6d	Inf. mutton	3s	2d to 3s	6d
Middling ditto	3s	8d to 3s	10d	Middling ditto	3s	8d to 3s	10d
Prime large do	4s	0d to 4s	2d	Prime ditto	4s	0d to 4s	2d
Do, small do	4s	4d to 4s	6d	Veal	3s	8d to 4s	4d
Large pork	3s	10d to 4s	6d	Small pork	4s	6d to 4s	6d

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 22.—Irish butter was liberally dealt in, landed and on board, during the past week; and, as intimated in our last report, at a further improvement of 1s to 2s in the value of all kinds. The market was again healthy and promising at the close. Foreign of best quality found free buyers, at an advance of 2s to 4s; and other descriptions were saleable at full prices. Bacon was in small supply and limited request; therefore nearly equal to the demand. Previous rates were supported with difficulty; and, in anticipation of increased arrivals, the tendency was downwards. In hams and lard no new feature.

#### PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friesland, per cwt.	10s	10s	11s	Cheshire (new) per cwt	70 to 84
Kiel	100	110	110	Cheddar	74 90
Dorset	110	116	116	Double Gloucester	66 76
Carlisle	104	106	106	Single ditto	60 70
Waterford	98	102	102	York Hams (new)	94 106
Cork (new)	94	106	106	Westmoreland ditto	90 100
Limerick	98	102	102	Irish ditto	90 98
Sligo	94	102	102	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	78 82
Fresh, per dozen	12	14	14	Irish (green)	74 76

#### PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Oct. 22.

SUGAR.—The market opened to-day with a brisk demand, and a large amount of business has been done at a further advance of 6d. 1,850 hhds of West India sold, including 750 hhds in public sale. Barbadoes, 44s to 45s 6d; Grenada, 43s to 44s 6d; St. Lucia, 41s to 42s; Antigua, 43s 6d to 47s. 10,000 bags Mauritius were offered, and all sold freely. Brown, 37s to 43s 6d; yellow, 44s 6d to 46s 6d; grainy, 47s to 49s. About 3,000 bags also reported sold by private contract. 2,000 bags Bengal sold in public sale. Benares, 47s 6d to 48s; Mauritius sort, 46s 6d to 47s 6d. The refined market is also quoted 6d higher. Brown lumps, 54s 6d; grocery, 56s to 57s.

COFFEE.—200 casks of plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale, and sold heavily at 55s 6d to 56s 6d; native Ceylon quoted dull at 50s. 570 half bags of Mocha were also offered, for which full prices were not offered, and they were nearly all withdrawn.

TEA.—The quantity offered in the public sales amounted to 13,300 packages. There was a fair spirit in the bidding, but 2,500 only were sold. Common congou, without reserve, sold at full rates. A large parcel of Oolong, from New York, was bought in, but a large portion reported to have been subsequently sold.

RICE.—700 bags of Bengal sold in public sale at full prices. 15s 6d to 16s.

SALTPETRE.—300 bags Madras, refraction 95½, sold, 28s.

RUM.—The market is steady, but not active.

INDIGO.—The quarterly sales concluded to-day; 11,870 chests were brought forward, of which 2,000 were withdrawn; 2,700 bought in, leaving 7,100 sold, to which may be added 400 subsequently sold. All desirable qualities, from 4s 9d to 5s 9d, sold at 2d to 2d advance on July rate; fine, above 6s, sold at last sale's prices; inferior, under 4s 6d, were neglected, and the portion sold showed a decline of 3d to 4d. Karpas of qualities suited to the Russian market sold freely at 3d to 6d advance.

IRON is quoted at 77s.

COTTON.—We are again without sales to report.

TALLOW remains quoted 62s 6d on the spot.

COCHINEAL.—The public sales went off heavily, and the bulk was bought in.

In other articles no material alteration.

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, Oct. 20.—All kinds of fruits in season continue plentiful, especially English hothouse grapes, which, in consequence, meet with but a dull trade. Pears now consist of Marie Louise, Gansel's Bergamot, Louise Bonne, Brown Beurré, and Duchesse d'Angoulême. Walnuts are plentiful, and produce from 10s to 24s per bushel. Kent cobs realise from 6s to 7s 6d per 100 lbs. Filberts are getting scarcer, but, except in the case of very fine samples, they do not sell well. Oranges fetch from 1s to 1s 6d per dozen. Tomatoes are plentiful, and fetch from 12s 6d to 15s per box, holding about five sieves. Of potatoes there is an increased supply, and trade for them is not so good as last week. Lettuce realise from 6d to 9d per score. Cut flowers consist of passionflowers, heliotropes, euphorbias, verbenas, Japan lilies, cyclamens, Chinese primroses, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Oct. 22.—Since this day se'night, the arrivals of potatoes have been tolerably good. From Amsterdam 26, and from Rotterdam, 6 bags have come to hand. There is a full average business doing, as follows: Kent and Essex regents, 85s to 95s; York Regents, 85s to 100s; Scotch ditto, 80s to 90s; Lincolnshire ditto, 80s to 90s; Irish, 80s to 85s per ton.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 22.—During the past week there has been an increased inquiry for red cloverseed, and some quantity of new French sold at the full prices required by sellers; this morning an advance of 2s to 3s was asked, and at this some parcels changed hands. White cloverseed and trefoils were fully as dear. Winter tares were a heavy sale, although offered at less money. Canary fully as dear.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 22.—Our market to-day is heavy for all descriptions of hops, particularly inferior samples, which are several shillings lower. Good samples maintain their value tolerably.

Mid and East Kents	80s 100s to 112s
Weald of Kent	70s 84s to 95s
Sussex pockets	75s 86s to 94s
Country Farnhams	84s 100s to 112s
Farnhams	84s 100s to 112s

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The public sales of colonial wool have commenced. The quantity arrived in time for sale is about 26,000 bales Australian (part New Zealand), 18,200 Victoria, 2,700 Van Dieman's Land, 4,187 Adelaide, 129 Swan River, 701 New Zealand direct, and 1,701 Cape, making a total of 57,617 bales. Home manufacturers and dealers have mustered in rather large numbers, and of foreign buyers a fair sprinkling has attended. There is little doubt that, had money remained at an easy rate, late prices would have been fully maintained. The rapid enhancement in the bank rates of interest have, however, disappointed these expectations, and the further advance to six per cent. has produced its natural effect, as we quote a reduction of

about 1d to 1½d per lb on Sydney and Cape wools, and less on those of good combing quality from Victoria and other ports. The British market is in a most inactive state; and, to effect sales, lower rates must be submitted to. The following quotations are almost nominal:—

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—The demand for flax is heavy, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. Hemp is quiet, at 43½ to 45 per ton for Petersburg clean. Manila, good to finest white, has sold at 45½ to 55½. Coir goods and Jute are a slow sale.

TALLOW, Monday, Oct. 22.—Our market is still very firm, and a full average business is doing at very full prices. F.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 62s 6d per cwt. Town tallow is worth 62s 3d net cash. Rough fat, 2s 5½d per 5 lbs.

#### PARTICULARS.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Casks	42333	37416	23972	20079	24063
Stock	37s 6d 43s 0d	38s 6d 43s 0d	37s 6d 43s 0d	37s 6d 43s 0d	37s 6d 43s 0d
Price of Yellow Candle	37s 6d 43s 0d	38s 6d 43s 0d	37s 6d 43s 0d	37s 6d 43s 0d	37s 6d 43s 0d
Delivery last Week	2347	2474	2882	2449	2364
Ditto from the 1st of June	35510	35914	42045	37925	48781
Arrived last Week	6162	359	5512	2375	1610
Ditto from the 1st of June	41210	20062	42192	23002	20931
Price of Town Tallow	36s 6d 43s 0d	37s 6d 43s 0d	37s 6d 43s 0d	37s 6d 43s 0d	37s 6d 43s 0d

#### HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Oct. 20.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Ditto	64	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto	72	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto	80	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto	88	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto	96	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horse Hides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calf Skins, light	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto full	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polled Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kents and Half Breeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Downs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lambs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shearlings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COALS, Monday.—Market very heavy, with little or nothing doing. Haswell's, 22s—Eden Main, 21s—Tanfield, 18s 6d—Hartley's, 18s—Redhugh, 16s—Whitworth's, 20s. Fresh arrivals, 80; left from last day, 37; total, 117.

### Advertisements.

#### CHAPPUIS' PATENTS, MANUFACTORY, 10, ST. MARY-AXE.

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